THE MARION DAILY STAR.

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Contract Labor Law.

It is Being Openly Violated at Detroit, Michigan.

MR. FORD INTERVIEWED.

The Chairman of the Congressional Committee on Immigration and Contract Labor Preparing a Report—Congress Asked to Investigate the Samoan Affairs—Other Dispatches From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Mr. Ford, chairman of the house committee on immigration and contract labor, has returned from Michigan where he had been engaged during the past few weeks in taking testimony. The evidence taken, Mr. Ford says, was of such an important character, showing as it does, palpable violations of the contract law, that the committee has decided that it is unnecessary to take further testimony and the committee will not, therefore, visit Providence, R. I., in the pursuit of their inquiries.

At Detroit, Mich., Mr. Ford said it was developed that in the carpenters' trade alone over eight hundred Canadians were employed to the exclusion of Americans. Among the working girls employed in retail stores, among the employes of the street car company, among the lumber men, a large number, perhaps a majority of all, were Canadians. Mr. Ford is now preparing his report in accordance with the evidence adduced. The committee is united, and the central idea in the report, around which all others will cluster, will be that all persons who do not share the burdens and responsibilities of this government, but only enjoy its prosperity and profit by its high wages, should be excluded.

The Samoan Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Mr. Morrow, of California, has presented to the house a memorial of the chamber of commerce of San Francisco, calling the attention of the house to the aggressive action of the German government in the Samoan islands, which it characterizes as destructive to American interests, cruel and unjust to the native inhabitants and hostile to the United States. It states that the German government intends to subjugate the islands, and as such is the evident intention, the chamber of commerce, in the name of the Pacific coast, calls upon congress to take such decided action in Samoa that American interests may be considered, American citizenship respected and the agreement made by Germany with Great Britain and the United States in regard to the independence of the Samoan island held inviolable. It further says it is well understood that a policy of inactivity by the American government in the Samoan islands will be followed on the part of Germany by the same aggressions in the Hawaiian islands.

Senator Hiscock Goes to Indianapolis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Senator Frank Hiscock, of New York, left for Indianapolis to visit President-elect Harrison, and consult with him about the policy and the cabinet of the next administration. Gen. Harrison invited Mr. Hiscock to visit him, and he has been expected at Indianapolis for some time. Gen. Harrison has made careful inquiry of the other Republican senators who have visited him about the status of the fight for favor supposed to be waging between the Republican leaders in New York, and it is surmised that he wishes to see Senator Hiscock in the hope of restoring harmony. Republican senators do not think that Mr. Hiscock wants or would accept a place in the cabinet of President Harrison.

Arranging for the New States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—In the house yesterday Mr. Springer introduced a bill providing for an enabling act for the admission of Arizona and Idaho as states. Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1889, is named for the election of delegates and the constitutional conventions are to be held in January, 1890. These conventions are to frame constitutions which shall be voted upon by the people on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1890.

Mr. Springer, when the omnibus territorial bill is taken up in the house, will offer an amendment giving the territories the following names: North Dakota, Dakota; South Dakota, Winona; New Mexico, Montezum; Washington, Tacoma.

Constitutional Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Mr. Springer, of Illinois, has introduced in the house a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution. It provides for the election of the president and vice president by a direct vote of the people, and for the term of six years. It makes the president ineligible to a second term, and extends the term of members of congress to three years, the term to expire December 31. It also provides that each session of congress shall begin the first Wednesday of January in each year.

Asking Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of state asking for an immediate appropriation of $10,000 for printing; also a letter from the secretary of the navy asking an appropriation of $50,000 for photographic telescope and pointer, the construction of a building and domes, and mounting the same to enable naval observatory to take part in the international project of charting the sky by photographic process.

Women Who Want to Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Mr. Manderson presented to the senate the petition of the Women's Suffrage association, of Nebraska, in favor of allowing women to vote for delegates to constitutional conventions in case of the admission of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico. Mr. Hoar presented the petition of the National Women's Suffrage association praying the adoption of a constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote.

More Work for the Census Takers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Mr. Hale has presented to the senate the memorial of Henry Hall, of New York, urging legislation that shall incorporate in the next census provisions for taking complete enumeration of the surviving veterans of the war of the rebellion, including name, age, residence, length of service and the command under which they served.

Objecting to Utah Becoming a State.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Mr. Edmunds presented to the senate to-day the petition of the Woman's Relief corps, James B. McLean post, No. 1, of Salt Lake City, remonstrating against the admittance of Utah as a state. In offering it Mr. Edmunds remarked that he was happy to say that there was not much danger of Utah being admitted at this session of congress.

The Fortification Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Mr. Sayers, of Texas, from the committee on appropriations, has reported to the house the fortifications appropriation bill. It provides for an appropriation of $890,000 as against an appropriation of $3,972,000 for 1889, and an estimate of $5,552,000 for 1890. The largest item in the bill is: In the purchase of submarine mines and the necessary appliances to operate them for the closing of channels leading to our principal seaports; for needful casement and cable galleries to render it possible to operate submarine mines; for continuing torpedo experiments, and for practical instruction of engineer troops in the details of the services $3,330,000.

Senate and House Proceedings.

In the senate a number of petitions were presented. Consideration of the tariff bill was resumed. At 6 p. m. the senate adjourned.

In the house a bill was passed granting thirty days annual leave to the employes of the bureau of printing and engraving, also a bill prohibiting attorneys from charging a fee for securing an increase of pensions, but permitting a contract with any person in the state where an applicant lives, at the rate of $3 for each case. A joint resolution was introduced for the admission of Idaho and Arizona. A bill was passed providing for the delivery of letters with special delivery stamps whereon lawful postage has been omitted, and for the collection of the amount due. The river and harbor bill was taken up. At 4:20 p. m. the house adjourned.

Washington Notes.

The president has recognized W. De Bruyn Kops, as consul of the Netherlands at Savannah, Ga.

Senator George, of Mississippi, and Senator Hampton, of South Carolina, appeared in the senate chamber Wednesday for the first time this session.

Senator Manderson says that he does not intend going to Nebraska before the election for senator to succeed him. He might go west in February, but he does not now intend to go out before that time.

Senator Frye has not returned to the city as he had expected. He is detained at his home in Maine by the illness of his wife. A letter received from him states that Mrs. Frye's illness is not serious.

Mr. Dolph has presented to the senate memorial of the National board of trade praying liberal appropriations for public works and particularly for river and harbor improvements and coast defenses.

The secretary of state has transmitted to the senate the results of the vote for presidential electors in the states of Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas and New York.

Mr. Hoar has introduced in the senate a bill to refund excessive duties caused by extraordinary over valuations of the Austrian florin in the year 1878. It is the same bill which has been introduced in every congress for ten years past.

The house has passed the bill prohibiting an agent or attorney receiving a fee for securing an increase of pension on account of an increase of disability. It was amended so as to permit applicants to pay a contingent fee of $3 in each case.

A Gravel Train Wrecked.

GOSHEN, Ind., Jan. 3.—Last evening while a gravel train on the Canada & St. Louis railroad was backing at Goshen junction, a box-car jumped the track, and several cars were piled on top. James Matthews, resident of Goshen, was on the car which first left the track. He jumped off and the car fell on him, killing him instantly. Jacob Griffith, in the same car, remained and crawled out of the debris uninjured. Seven other men were injured, but none fatally. Matthews' remains were brought to Goshen. The men injured were all workmen. The Canada & St. Louis is a new road, opened Monday from Goshen to Battle Creek.

Relief for Marblehead.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Jan. 3.—At a town meeting held here last evening, resolutions were adopted recognizing the fact that the business of Marblehead had been well nigh destroyed by the recent fire; expressing the desire that every burned out manufacturer might rebuild, and pledging the citizens to lend them every possible help in doing so. The selectmen of Beverly have sent $1,000 to be added to the relief fund.

Result of a Drunken Carousal.

GEORGETOWN, O., Jan. 3.—At Higginsport, Tuesday night, Cush Spiers, a notorious tough, undertook to clean out the town. Marshal Halfhill tried to arrest him. A general fight ensued, in which Spiers was shot in the abdomen. Yesterday morning George Haydon and "Peggy" Myers, two Kentuckians, were fatally stabbed. Myers dying during the night.

Ben. Hopkins Growing Worse.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 3.—Ben. Hopkins was tapped at the penitentiary yesterday afternoon, and seventeen quarts of fluid taken from him. His life hangs on a thread. His pardon papers have not yet arrived. The doctors say he cannot live over two weeks.

A $100,000 Failure at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 3.—Goodall, Fite & James, wholesale clothiers and furnishers, have assigned. Liabilities nearly $100,000; principal creditors are in Louisville, Nashville, New York, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Gored to Death By a Bull.

NORWALK, O., Jan. 3.—Hedger Merrill, a farmer at East Townsend, was gored to death by a bull on New Year's day. His body was found in a field fearfully mangled, with ribs mashed, groin and legs lacerated and the right eye gored out.

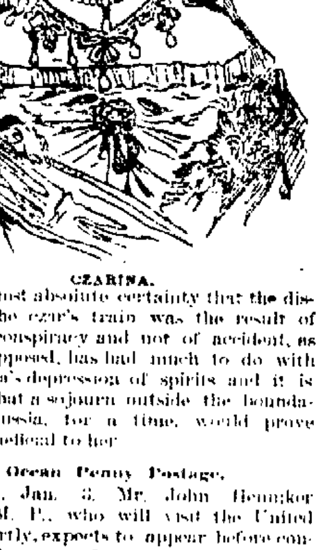
Foreign Telegrams.

The Czarina of Russia Suffering From Mental Depression.

ANXIETY FOR HER HEALTH.

Her Physician Advises Her to Take a Sojourn Outside of Russia's Boundaries—Difficulty of Enforcing Evictions. Latest From Suakim and Other Foreign News.

LONDON, Jan 3.—Ever since the wrecking of the czar's train at Borkai, the czarina has suffered from mental depression which has increased to a point causing the utmost anxiety for her health. Her symptoms closely resemble the malady with which her sister, the duchess of Cumberland, was afflicted some time ago and Professor Balkin, the czarina's regular physician, has advised the czar to have her treated by Professor Leidesdorf, of Vienna, under whose treatment the duchess of Cumberland was cured.



CZARINA.

The almost absolute certainty that the disaster to the czar's train was the result of criminal conspiracy and not of accident, as at first supposed, has had much to do with the czarina's depression of spirits and it is believed that a sojourn outside the boundaries of Russia, for a time, would prove highly beneficial to her.

Ocean Penny Postage.

LONDON, Jan. 3. Mr. John Henniker Heaton, M. P., who will visit the United States shortly, expects to appear before congress in advocacy of ocean penny postage. He argues that as letters are now carried at that rate both in England and America at a profit, the same arrangement could be profitably inaugurated in the transmission of ocean mails between the two countries. Non contract steamers now carry letters for the English postoffice from Southampton to New York for about a half penny, (that is, forty letters go to the pound), and the rate paid to these non-contract steamers is one shilling eight pence per pound.

Mr. Heaton calculates that the English postoffice makes as profits from £50,000 to £60,000 annually on American mails. Twelve millions of letters and 250,000 pounds weight of newspapers, etc., were sent to America in 1887, for which the steamship companies received less than £100,000, while the English postoffice received more than £180,000.

Difficulty of Enforcing Evictions.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.—A series of very exciting scenes attended an eviction from the Olphant estate in County Donegal yesterday. A blacksmith named O'Donnell had strongly barricaded his house and the bailiffs and police attempted to effect an entrance by storm were several times repulsed. In one of the attempts Sergeant McCombe received severe pitchfork wounds in the cheek and leg, and serious injuries about the head from the stones with which the attacking party were pelted, and was carried away entirely disabled for further duty. Ringing cheers from the bystanders greeted each successive repulse of the police and bailiffs. Finally, when the soldiers were ordered to fire upon the house, the besieged party were advised by Father Stephens to surrender and they did so. Ten persons were arrested, including Father McFadden, amid the cheers of the crowd.

Latest From Suakim.

SUAKIM, Jan 3.—Gen. Grenfell will shortly return to Cairo. A special parade of troops took place here yesterday, when the Egyptian officers and men were highly commended by the khedive, through Gen. Grenfell, for their bravery in the recent battle. Gen. Grenfell addressed the troops and gave the men gratuities.

A deserter from the Arab camp says that Osman attempted to send the women of his harem to Suakim, fearing trouble with the dervishes. The women were started, but were stopped by the Arab scouts and sent back to Handoub. The dervishes are very suspicious of Osman, whom they accuse of treachery. Arab scouts, mounted on camels, and spearmen on foot, were observed to drive from an outlying fort.

Anxious to Be Elected.

LONDON, Jan 3.—Sir John Pender, in an interview with a correspondent at Glasgow, has showed quite plainly the extent of his anxiety to occupy the vacant parliamentary seat for Govan by the bid he made for the suffrages of those interested in the increase of business on the Clyde. If elected, he said, he would bring to the Clyde all of the work in connection with the laying and maintaining of submarine telegraphs. What he would do in the matter in the event of his defeat he did not, however, say.

The German Landtag.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The Landtag will be opened by the emperor. The session will be an interesting one. The government measures include bills dealing with police administration in the eastern provinces, clerical education in Posen, and the extension of railways on the eastern frontier. For the last named purpose minister Wayteen wants a credit of 45,000,000 marks.

Foreign Brevities.

The municipal authorities of Paris have granted $40,000, for the purpose of lighting the avenue D'Lapera by electricity.

Better skating than England has enjoyed for many years is reported from several points in the province, and a large number of professional matches are occurring. The contest for the championship of England will be decided at Cambridge on Friday.

Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the admiralty, is at Portsmouth superintending the preparation of a naval mobilization scheme.

Emperor Francis Joseph has sent to the Emperor William an autograph letter expressing absolute confidence in the maintenance of peace.

Latest From Hayti.

A Bloody Threat Made by General Legitime.

NO MERCY FOR FOREIGNERS.

Many Americans Arrested, Including Both Men and Women. No Interference With Haytian Politics Will Be Tolerated. The Story Not Believed in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A special to the Mail and Express from Port au Prince dated December 31, says:

"Articles in the Haytian newspapers contain various threats against Mr. Thompson, minister of the United States to Hayti.

"Many Americans have been arrested, both men and women.

"The American consulate is filled with refugees.

"Hippolyte's army is marching on this city—Port-au-Prince.

"I interviewed Legitime to-day and he said he would show no clemency to foreigners who interfere in Haytian politics.

"Legitime stated to me that he would shoot 500, if necessary.

"The excitement here is intense. Americans at Port au Prince are in danger of their lives."

Haytian Minister Preston, when shown the dispatch from Port-au-Prince, published in the Mail and Express, respecting the arrest of foreigners, and especially Americans who interfered in Haytian politics, said that he had received no information confirmatory of such report, nor had he heard of any complaints about foreign interference and that he therefore did not believe the story.

The Story Disbelieved in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—No official advices have been received at the state department from Hayti about the reported insult to Mr. Thompson, our minister there, or the arrest of American citizens by the Legitime authorities, and the truth of the published report is discredited by the department officials.

FRESH FROM THE WIRES.

News in Brief From All Parts of the Country.

A strike is threatened in the coke regions of Pennsylvania.

C. H. Potter, of Chicago, suicided at Birmingham, Ala.

Hon. J. F. Huston, of Indiana, is being boomed for a cabinet position.

All the pupils of the public schools at Columbus, O., are to be vaccinated.

Mary Bojans, aged fifteen, is mysteriously missing from her home in Covington, Ky.

Louis Meyers, a Cincinnati bricklayer, was asphyxiated by gas fumes at Sharon, Pa.

James Boyle has been chosen president of the board of police commissioners of Cincinnati.

Hronek, the Anarchist, was sentenced at Chicago to twelve years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The Ohio Woman Suffrage association will hold meetings in Columbus, O., on the 15th and 16th of January.

Paul Burr fatally shot himself at Chattanooga, Tenn., while removing a cartridge from a rusty revolver.

Miss Eula Jones, one of the supposed victims of the Chattanooga hotel fire, is still alive and in Cincinnati.

It has been decided at Cincinnati that under the Russel law, as amended, one horse vehicles should be taxed.

Two young men, named Erhard Shoecker, were blown to atoms by an explosion of dynamite, near Norristown, Pa.

Thomas Fullford, of Chester, Ill., became violently insane on a railroad train. He imagined that he had been robbed.

Two additional cases of smallpox from New Washington, Crawford county, have been reported to the Ohio state board of health.

Nearly sixty designs, coming from all over the world, have been received at New York for the monument of Gen. Grant.

In an address delivered at the colored Catholic convention, at [illegible], Daniel R. Rudd, of Ohio, said [illegible] colored people themselves [illegible] problem.

Killed By Robbers.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—The dead body of John Martin, of Washington, Mo., was found this morning on the Iron Mountain tracks near Gratiot street. He had been robbed of a gold watch and all of his money, and the police believe that he died from injuries sustained in resisting the robbers. Martin was a candidate for congress in the Seventh district against Hutton two years ago, and was a delegate to the last Chicago convention.

Burned to Death.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 3.—The residence of William Gerald, a clerk, was burned yesterday. Mrs. Gerald and her two children, a boy and girl, were taken out in an unconscious condition. The boy died last night and the mother is expected to die. The origin of the fire is not known.

Consents to Come Back.

MONTREAL, Jan. 3.—Lewis Horner, charged with embezzling $10,000 from his employers in Chicago, has consented to go back and left for Chicago last night.

United States Courts.

Need of Legislation to Expedite Final Decisions

DEMANDED BY THE BENCH.

The Supreme Court Overcrowded With Cases Which Loudly Calls on the Present Congress to Do Something in the Way of Relief—More Judges Needed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Although the urgent need of legislation to expedite the final decision of cases in the United States courts is admitted by everybody and is demanded by the bench, the bar and the business public throughout the country, it is very probable that the present congress will expire, as its predecessors have done, without doing its duty in that respect. The judiciary committee of the house, early in the first session of this congress, prepared a bill to relieve the supreme court of the United States of the steady accumulation of appealed cases by a reorganization of the judicial system upon the basis of a bill submitted to congress by Attorney General Garland, when a senator, which was based upon the bill introduced by Senator David Davis, of Illinois.

This measure proposed to give the district courts the entire jurisdiction now exercised by the circuit courts, except in cases of writ of habeas corpus, mandamus and prohibition, and to increase the number of circuit judges by the appointment of nine additional judges; and that each circuit court shall consist of one circuit justice and two circuit judges. These courts were to sit in appeals from all final judgments of the district courts in matters of law, and from interlocutory orders in certain cases, and power was given them to issue all writs necessary to enforce their jurisdiction, and the same jurisdiction in criminal causes by writs of error to the districts courts, as now allowed by law. Two circuit judges were to sit with the district judge in the trial of criminal cases, the punishment of which is capital, and on the trial of indictments in cases certified by the attorney general to be sufficiently important, and in such cases the judgment of the district court to be subject to review only by the supreme court. It proposed many other important changes in the law, especially in regard to corporations and receivers, which would lessen the number of cases that would reach the supreme court.

The judiciary committee also recommended the passage of a bill to establish in Washington a court of appeals in cases relating to patents, copyrights, trade marks, etc., to which all appeals of this nature should go from the United States courts and commissioner of patents before reaching the supreme court, and provided that the right of appeal to the supreme court from the court of patent appeals should be subjected in all cases to the same regulations that now exist in causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

It is claimed that this last provision would save at least one fourth of the time now consumed by the supreme court in wading through voluminous records to find the facts, because the court of patent appeals would find the facts and the law and the review of the supreme court would be confined to questions of law.

If the house committee on rules could be induced to report a resolution fixing two days in January for the consideration of these bills, which members of the judiciary committee say are satisfactory to eminent members of the bar in all parts of the country, and are approved by some if not all of the justices of the supreme court, it is believed that one or both bills could be passed, although the additional judges to be appointed would be chosen by a Republican instead of a Democratic president. There would be one justice and two judges for the court of patent appeals and nine circuit judges to be appointed by President Harrison.

THE HOCKING VALLEY MINERS.

A Committee on Trusts Say They Are the Best Paid in the World.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 3.—Senator Runnels and Representatives Taylor and Belleville, a sub committee of the committee on trusts, are here looking into the coal combination. They do not find much to criticise, however. They learn that the miners of the Hocking valley region are the best paid coal miners in the world. While it requires but little training to fit a man for the work, the miners make on an average about $25 a week, and as they work in an eight-foot vein they are not as greatly inconvenienced in their work nor subjected to as great fatigue as the miners who labor in smaller veins.

The price for Hocking valley coal in Columbus ranges from $2.50 to $2.75 a ton and yet the consumers kick. They want it for $1.50 or $1.75 a ton. The coal is brought here over the railroad, a distance of sixty miles, about one half the distance from the Hocking Valley to Cincinnati, and it looks as though it would be entirely practicable to haul the black diamonds the additional sixty miles to Cincinnati and sell them at a figure which would place the railroad coal in to active competition with the river coal. The sub committee is unable to see wherein the consumers here are suffering from the coal pool and will probably treat it with a degree of gentleness.

A Trunk Mystery Revealed.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Thomas Vines robbed his employers, the Adams & Westlake Manufacturing company, of Chicago of $4,500 last Saturday, cramped himself into a zinc trunk which had ten small air holes bored in it, and was expressed by a confederate to this city. He was too tall, and before coming half the distance to his secret flight, his cramped position drove him to call for help, and the baggageman on the train released him from the trunk, and to show their admiration for his nerve, allowed him to come on into this city, where, after he had told a tale of suffering and poverty, a purse was made up among the trainmen at the depot and given him. He seemed to be anxious to get possession of his trunk, and that eventually led to an examination and the finding of the money and Vines' arrest.

Public Debt Reduction

An Interesting Financial Statement of Our Treasury.

PRESENT NATIONAL DEBT.

The Condition of the United States Treasury at the Close of the Year and Comparisons Made the Same Time Last Year—Government Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The reduction in the public debt during December past amounted to $14,427,305, and for the first half of the current fiscal year $31,522,308. The total debt less cash in the treasury on January 1, 1888, was $1,225,598,402, and on January 1, 1889, it was $1,134,062,258, showing a reduction during the calendar year just closed of $91,536,144. During the previous calendar year the debt was reduced $116,386,063.

The principal of the outstanding interest bearing debt has been reduced $100,720,000 during the past year, and to-day aggregates $941,041,672. This includes the $64,623,512 Pacific railroad bonds; $181,152,300 four-and-a-half per cents, $681,187,000 four per cents, and $14,000,000 navy pension fund three per cents. The net cash or surplus in the treasury on January 1, 1889, was $61,636,284, against $52,234,610 a month ago, and is about $9,000,000 less than on January 1, 1888. National bank depositories to-day hold $52,380,163 of government funds, or about half a million more than a month ago. The gold fund balance in the treasury has increased about four millions and a half during the past month, and now amounts to $203,885,218, and the silver fund balance, exclusive of 6,000,000 trade dollar bullion, is $12,061,311, or $6,000,000 less than a month ago.

Government receipts during December last aggregated $30,160,262 against $29,050,803, in December, 1887. Customs receipts in December, 1888, were $16,040,082 or about $1,500,000 more than in December, 1887; and internal revenue receipts during the past month were $10,425,619, or about $200,000 less than in December, 1887. Receipts from all sources from July 1 to December 31, the first half of the current fiscal year, aggregated $190,679,028, or about $2,000,000 less than for the corresponding six months in 1887.

On the other hand expenditures during the first half of the current year aggregated $162,539,412, or fully $20,000,000 more than expenditures during the corresponding months in 1887. Of this increase of expenditures, compared with the first half of the preceding fiscal year, nine and a half millions is due to increase in the amount of premium paid for bonds purchased, nine and a half millions to increase in ordinary expenses and two millions increase in the pension charge. The interest charge on the public debt for the six months past was about one million less than for the corresponding months of 1887.

DOWN EAST WHITE CAPS.

They Are Pursuing Their Reform Methods in New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—The Brotherhood of White Caps is doing its work in New Jersey. The organization has been heard from in several places, the most recent account of its doings coming from Woodbury. A well known man about town in that place, who is somewhat given to practical joking, received warning to change his ways or leave town. He viewed the notice in the light of a joke. Another man who it is said had not done a stroke of work for three years, received notice that he must find work at once "or we'll ride you on a rail out of town." He obtained work by Monday last.

At Bridgeton the mysterious brotherhood is pursuing its work with vigor, and it is in that city that the first punishment is attributed to them. It has come to light that a young woman was attacked on the street early on Sunday morning and severely beaten. She was shockingly bruised about the face, but says she could not recognize her assailant or assailants. Six more letters have been received by citizens.

The brotherhood is at work at Asbury Park also. Several well known persons have received warnings to change their ways of living or suffer the consequences. One man was designated a "drunken loafer under the influence of liquor three-quarters of the time," and was told that unless he freed the town of his presence within three days the writers would "tar and feather him and throw his worthless carcass into the ocean."

After a Prescription Ranch.

MOUNT GILEAD, O., Jan. 3.—Monday morning the first White Cap notice that has come to light in our county was found posted on the door of Jake Weaver's place of business at Edison. Some time ago the Edison village council passed a local option ordinance, and for over a year the village has been free from saloons. Recently Weaver started a "prescription ranch" there, and has been doing a thriving business. The notice orders him to close his ranch and leave the place within ten days, under pain of punishment from the White Caps. It is embellished with rude drawings of skull and cross bones, whips, revolvers, etc. Weaver has cleaned up his rifle and revolver, and announces that if the gang comes they will find him ready for business.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

James McMillan Will Succeed Senator Palmer—Other Nominations.

DETROIT, Jan. 3.—The Republicans of the Michigan legislature placed James McMillan, of Detroit, one of the wealthiest manufacturers of the state, in nomination for the United States senatorship to succeed Thomas W. Palmer. The nomination amounts to an election, and has been conceded to Mr. McMillan, who has been for a long time a leader in the ranks of Michigan Republicans.

Colorado's Representative.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 3.—The Republican caucus nominated E. O. Wolcott for United States senator on the first ballot, the vote being Wolcott 45, Bowen 15, Taber 1. The nomination was made unanimous. The election occurs January 15.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

POLISHES Furniture LUSTRINE CLEANS Furniture

REMOVES SCRATCHES, STAINS, &c. from House, Office, Hotel, Church and School Furniture.

25c., 50c., AND $1.00 BOTTLES.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS.

SHOT BY HIS BROTHER.

A Terrible Fratricide Occurs in Wilcox County, Georgia.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 3.—The details of a terrible fratricide in Wilcox county, in which Edward Jordan shot and killed his brother, R. L. Jordan, have been received. Mrs. Dickey, a sister of the Jordans, invited her two brothers to spend the holiday season with her. The young men, knowing that Wilcox county was "dry," supplied themselves with several gallons of whisky, and thus prepared to enjoy their visit.

The liquor made them the center of attraction for the young men of the neighborhood. Among those who joined them in a drunken bout were James Kirvin, L. C. Dickey, William Dickey and others. After getting wildly drunk, the whole party started down the road to the station, firing their pistols in a promiscuous manner. R. L. Jordon got in the lead of the party, and a bullet from the pistol held by his brother Edward went through his heart. He fell dead on the road. The whole party has been bound over to stand trial for the crime.

Fighting for a Farm.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—A special from Aberdeen, Miss., says: Near Prairie yesterday evening Frank and James Coleman and Charles and William Delay fought for possession of a farm. Frank Coleman and Charles Delay were shot dead. The two survivors continued the fight and both were badly wounded. The sisters of Delay were slightly wounded while looking on. The parties are prominent citizens.

Weather Indications.

Fair, warmer weather; southwesterly winds.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Markets for January 2.

NEW YORK. Money 6 per cent. Exchange steady; governments steady.

Currency sixes, 119 bid; four coupons, 127 bid; four-and-a-half, 108¾ bid.

The stock market opened firm and advanced ¼ to ⅝ per cent. on buying by the commission houses during the first hour. Toward noon there was a raid made on Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and it was vigorously hammered. Its price declined 2 per cent., and this weakened the entire list, the early advance being entirely lost. The market at the present writing is dull but steady.

Bur. & Quincy	108⅝	Michigan Cent	86
Central Pacific	35¼	Missouri Pacific	72⅞
C., C., C. & I.	56⅛	N. Y. Central	108⅛
Del. & Hudson	134⅞	Northwestern	108
Del. Lack. & W	142⅞	Ohio & Miss	22⅛
Illinois Central	119	Pacific Mail	36⅞
Lake Shore	102⅞	St. Paul	63⅞
Louisville & Nash	57¼	Western Union	83

Cincinnati.

WHEAT 96@98c.

CORN New, 30@35c.

WOOL Unwashed, fine merino, 18@19c; one-fourth blood combing, 24@25c; medium delaine and combing 26@27c; braid, 19@20; medium combing, 26@27c; fleece washed, fine merino, X and XX, 27@28c; medium clothing, 30@33c; delaine fleece, 30@33.

HAY No. 1 timothy, $14 50; No. 2, $11 00; prairie, $8 00@9 50; wheat, oats and rye straw, $6 00@8 50.

CATTLE Good to choice butchers, $3 50@4 00; fair, $2 25@3 25; common, $1 50@2 00; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 35, yearlings and calves, $2 00@3 00.

HOGS Select butchers, $5 20@5 25; fair to good packing, $5 15@5 20; fair to good light, $5 15@5 25; common, $4 30@5 10.

SHEEP Common to fair, $2 00@3 25; good to choice, $3 75@4 50.

LAMBS $4 00@6 00.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE Prime, $4 50@4 75; fair to good, $3 25@3 50; common, $2 25@2 50; stockers, $2 25@3 75; feeders, $2 75@3 25.

HOGS Philadelphias, $5 45@5 50; mixed, $5 30@5 40; Yorkers, $5 30@5 70; common to fair, $5 30@5 35; grassers and stubblers, $6 00@6 50; pigs, $5 00@5 70.

SHEEP Prime $4 75@5 00; fair to good $4 00@4 25, common $2 50@2 75.

LAMBS $5 00@6 00.

Chicago.

HOGS Fair to good $5 20@5 25, mixed packing $5 05@5 25, heavy to choice $5 15@5 35.

CATTLE Choice to extra shipping $3 00@5 00, mixed $1 35@3 15, stockers and feeders $2 00@3 30.

SHEEP Common to choice $2 25@4 80.

LAMBS $4 00@5 75.

New York.

WHEAT No. 1 state red $1 08, No. 2 red winter, January $1 06⅝.

CORN Mixed 46c.

OATS No. 1 white, 32c, No. 2 mixed January 30¼c.

CATTLE $1 65@5 10 per 100 pounds live weight.

Toledo.

WHEAT Active; cash 99@$1 03, January, 99¾c.

CORN—Quiet; cash 33¾c.

OATS—Firm; cash 27¼c.

CLOVER SEED—Cash $5 40, January $5 40.

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THE MARION DAILY STAR

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THURSDAY, - - - - - JANUARY 3.

Mayor Roche in his communication to the chief of police of Chicago takes exactly the view of the anarchist meetings that the Star does. When an officer knows that any person or persons are about to commit a crime, it is his duty to interfear and prevent it. The idea that he must wait until the crime is accomplished and then hold the doer responsible, may do for the ultra constitutionalist, but not for the practical mayor of a practical city.

And now for the convening of the general assembly. That event occurs next Monday. There have been times in the history of the state when the meeting of the legislature was looked upon with some misgivings, but it is not the case this year. The present legislative body has proved itself efficient and painstaking and there is no cause to fear that it will do anything during the coming session to destroy the confidence it has previously inspired

Among Christian people it would be supposed that feuds would soonest be forgotten, but two of our leading denominations—the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, are just now, twenty-five years after the war closed, beginning to try to unite again after the separation the war caused.

The Year that has just closed saw 383,595 immigrants land at Castle Garden. This is a slight increase over the immigration of the year before. Truly, the immigration question is assuming great proportions.

This is no time for brooding over the bad things that may come with the new year. Better think of the good things it may bring. Away with the pessimist. It is time to bewail misfortune when it comes.

Minerals of Utah.

Besides that immense, limitless magazine of salt, the Great Salt lake of Utah, and the precious metals, there are other curious and valuable deposits among the mineral resources of Utah, which if worked would be found almost inexhaustible, and add largely to the wealth of our country. There are some recently discovered veins of alum which are eighteen inches thick and several hundred feet in length, of dazzling whiteness, and almost perfectly pure. Natural mineral wax, or ozokerite, a rarity elsewhere, is found in Utah in great quantities. It is a perfect insulator, and would probably be a valuable insulating material for electrical appliances. Besides this, it is proof against air, acid or water, and thus would be of value for many purposes. Gilsonite is a similar discovery, and contains about 80 per cent. of carbon or pure asphalt. Beds of niter have also been found, and quantities of sulphate of soda, blown on shore from the Great Salt lake at certain temperatures. Hundreds of tons are often piled up in this way in a single night, and might be used in producing sal soda and carbonate of soda, at a very trifling expense.—Demorest.

Raised by Dead Cattle.

A somewhat remarkable thing took place in the river just below Evansville, Ind., last week. A few days since the steamer Robert B. Carson collapsed and sank in forty feet of water, together with thirty head of cattle confined on the lower deck. For two or three days an effort was made to raise the boat, but the project was abandoned. On Saturday morning, however, to the surprise of the harbor boats, the pilot house and hurricane deck of the Carson suddenly appeared above the water. When a crew was sent down the steamer was floating along, upheld by some mysterious agency. This was subsequently traced to the cattle themselves, whose bodies had become inflated by gases generated in the carcases and actually had lifted the steamer to the surface.—Chicago Times.

An Earnest Whist Player.

A gentleman in Brussels has shown unusual enthusiasm for the game of whist. In the course of a game his partner trumped the trick which he had already won by deep calculation and skill. Instead of swearing, as a gentleman would ordinarily have done in such circumstances a few times, he gave his unlucky partner twenty stabs in the ribs with a long knife and left him dead. This didn't cool his ardor for the game, for later in the evening he was found quietly playing in another cafe with some other friends. When his second partner learned the facts he expressed great satisfaction that the game should have been interrupted by the police.—Cor. New York Sun.

Three Things to Do.

I recall what Count Tolstoi said as to the political outlook. I put the question to him, "Suppose the emperor were to ask you what he should do, what would you say?" He was silent for a time; then he said, "I am praying to God to give me wisdom to make the right answer." Then, after another pause, he replied, "I would say:

"Nationalize the land.

"Declare absolute liberty of conscience.

"And establish the liberty of the press.

"If he did these three, all the rest would come right."—W. T. Stead in New York Mail and Express.

The First in Mississippi.

Mrs. Adelia M. Hillman, at the State Teachers' institute at Jackson, Miss., was made a member of the state board of education by acclamation, and is the first woman in Mississippi to whom that honor has been accorded. Mrs. Hillman has been distinguished in Mississippi for more than thirty years as an educator, and has done much for the higher education of women.—New Orleans Picayune.

MAKING SHIRTS.

HOW THE WORK IS DONE IN THE PHILADELPHIA FACTORIES

Nearly One Hundred Firms Engaged in the Business in That City—Division of Labor—Something Concerning the Wages Paid to Operatives

At the time the "Song of the Shirt" was written, by working hard from early morn until late at night a woman could make one shirt. That was before the introduction of machinery and systems, and when the shirtmaker took home a bundle of linen and muslin pieces and brought back the garment made and finished outright. Now, with the systems and machinery in vogue, from the time the material is cut until it leaves the finisher, it passes through the hands of sixteen persons, each of whom does a part toward preparing it for the manly bosom. This system is called team work, and each one in the team averages one dozen and a half of shirts in ten hours. Another method of making these garments is the one practiced in making up custom goods. In these places the bosoms are bought ready made, and with the remaining parts are given to the hands, who make them out and out. These women will make from four to eight a day of nine hours and the average price for this work is [illegible] a dozen.

FROM START TO FINISH

The materials of which shirts are made are linen, muslin, "backing," a coarse linen used in lining the bosom, percales, calicoes, flannels and P. K.'s, a species of worked bosom. In the large shirt factories, where the team system is practiced, the beginning of the work is the cutting. The material is laid out on long tables at times as many as sixty ply, the patterns are placed and with a pencil the marker sizes off each cut. He is followed by the cutter, who with knives, separate the parts and they are tied into bundles and carried into another department where the operators are. Here the "forelady" distributes the parts to different girls, the bosoms to one who returns this part complete, the sleeves to another, the neck or collar bands to another, and the cuffs or wristbands to another. In preparing the bosoms, the pleats are folded by small girls with steel patterns the size of the plait required; from these girls it goes to the operator and then to the examiner, after which it is taken to a machine where the neck receives the proper slope, and now it is ready for the body of the shirt. In the meantime the body of the shirt has been making the round from the first girl who hems it to another who attends to the facings, and it is now ready for the bosom to be run on rough, from here another hand who stitches it down solid. The front and back are now joined by the other girl, and together they move on to the next place where the collar bands are put on. By this time the sleeves are ready and they are put in place.

Now the shirt is hemmed, and then it is taken hold of by another girl who is a "feller," and when her work is done the garment is ready for the finisher. This means placing the gussets, cutting and sewing the button holes and putting on the buttons, by which time it is ready for the laundry.

In this city ninety-five firms and individual employers are in the business. Most of these places are custom stores and employ but few people, but a number of them are extensive factories, and the capacity of a few is [illegible] dozen shirts a day. So far as the manufacturer is concerned the business of shirt making has, during the past few years, not only held its own in the city but it has received the benefit of the natural increase that comes to all branches of business, but fashion during the past two years, based [illegible] white should, in a measure, [illegible] other colors and textures, and as these are nearly all made out [illegible] the city the introduction of the [illegible] has been a severe blow to the operatives.

A TABLE OF WAGES

The firms mentioned above employ a total of 2,250 hands, nine-tenths of whom are women. They are divided into the branches mentioned below and the average wages for the [illegible] are annexed.

	Wages
Markers	[illegible]
Cutters	[illegible]
Bosom hands	[illegible]
Facing hands	[illegible]
Runners in	[illegible]
Stitchers	[illegible]
Backmakers	[illegible]
Sleevemakers	[illegible]
Bandmakers	[illegible]
Tabmakers	[illegible]
Hemmers	[illegible]
Joiners	[illegible]
Neckbanders	[illegible]
Putting in sleeves	[illegible]
Seaming up	[illegible]
Felling	[illegible]
Finishing	[illegible]

The average day's work is [illegible] and there has been no material [illegible] the wages for some years. In [illegible] the places the work is steady [illegible] factories the wages are [illegible] than those given above. With the exception of the [illegible] what is called the [illegible] work is all done by [illegible] no apprentice system in [illegible] the business except the [illegible] a girl begins work at the [illegible] paid from the beginning [illegible] does, but the machine [illegible] either rent or buy [illegible]

There is in some of these factories considerable child labor [illegible] in the department where the [illegible] made. The finer grades of the work are finished by hand, and while [illegible] this work are the real [illegible] of the trade, it may [illegible] average earnings are [illegible] those of any other branch [illegible] of this is that large [illegible] work are sent to the [illegible] Shepherd, the Rosine home and other reformatory institutions, where it [illegible] for much less money than is paid [illegible] of those places.—Philadelphia [illegible]

Began Life Over Again.

I rode up town from [illegible] man who is now prosperous [illegible] able business position in New York [illegible] who holds the respect [illegible] his employers, who, when I was in the far west a dozen years back, was [illegible] prison on the Pacific coast [illegible] He had been employed [illegible] house, had been [illegible] stock gambling, and [illegible] When he was released [illegible] began life over again [illegible] shows, as clearly as any [illegible] least, that he gathered [illegible] chastisement, and really [illegible] new life with his new name.—[illegible] Bulletin.

[illegible] EMPEROR'S OPINION

The German Ruler on the American Soldier in the Civil War.

The emperor seems to appreciate in the highest [illegible] feats of our soldiers in the civil war. Not only did he seem to care about the subject, but he showed that he knew more about it than most young Americans of this generation. I asked him how it was possible for him to know so much about the details of a war which took place 3,000 miles away when he was a mere child.

"Well," said the emperor, "I listened to a [illegible] of lectures on the principal battles of your war. Not only that, but every winter German officers gave similar lectures which I attended."

I told the emperor that I was amazed to [illegible] as in America we had rather an [illegible] that the Germans looked on our war somewhat contemptuously and as scarcely worthy of professional study.

"On the contrary," replied the emperor, "we are continually going back to the examples of your generals for illustrations of what should be done for our soldiers. Your army has led the way in a great many of the most important features of modern warfare, and I can hardly exaggerate the debt of gratitude [illegible] many [illegible] country in this [illegible]"

To hear these words come from the most [illegible] young soldier in Germany, a [illegible] whose special study is reported to be the art of war, a [illegible] so much that I [illegible] my eyes to make sure that he was not joking. But that was out of the question when I [illegible] the earnest face of this young Caesar. I asked the emperor if it was not true that Field Marshal Count Moltke, [illegible] his opinion about our own war [illegible] contemptuously that he took no interest in the movement of armed mobs.

That [illegible] the emperor [illegible] emphatic [illegible] is most [illegible] not true. That is a subject on which I have [illegible] with him and I know very well what he thinks about American soldiers and American officers. I am sure that such [illegible] speeches as that never passed his lips."

That [illegible] of course, most gratifying now, [illegible] a lie that has been repeated [illegible] against the grand [illegible] just retired from the [illegible] active work of his profession.

"Your [illegible]," said his majesty, "gave splendid examples of great marching power [illegible] upon the important results [illegible] upon the power of troops to [illegible]. Then again the skill which [illegible] showed in rapidly throwing up earth work as soon as they reached the end of their day's march, before turning in for the night was remarkable. This meant the saving of an immense number of lives and the holding of many a piece of the enemy's country. Then again," continued the emperor with enthusiasm, "the rough and ready manner in which your men jumped right into the fight as soon as they reached the ground, not waiting for anything but going at the enemy wherever he could be found, even [illegible] the end of a long day's march [illegible]."—Poultney Bigelow's Interview in New York World.

Fish for Fulton Market.

On the river front [illegible] of the market little ones are partitioned off for the use of the tenants. If you are permitted to [illegible] and look out on the river below [illegible] on one of the piers enclosing [illegible] the rest of the market you will be [illegible] at the scene that will greet you. A score or [illegible] small sloops [illegible] a stone's throw [illegible] and between [illegible] and the rear of the [illegible] of queer looking [illegible] long like big tomato [illegible] in the water, so that [illegible] project above the [illegible] If you watch these crates or boxes you will [illegible] signs of life within [illegible] will reveal [illegible] filled with [illegible] sea bass or [illegible] The market man [illegible] the object and [illegible] explain to you [illegible] to keep certain [illegible] alive until they are [illegible]

[illegible] about eighteen feet [illegible] and something [illegible] It is made of [illegible] to prevent [illegible] within and at the [illegible] free circulation of the water of the river through the sides. [illegible] of these crates moored in [illegible] one [illegible] they are [illegible] the [illegible] stalls to the [illegible] of the market, and market [illegible] down to the [illegible] over the [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible]

Coal Mines in Japan.

[illegible] coal mines in Japan are [illegible] of Takashima [illegible] Nagasaki. They [illegible] principal centers of coal [illegible] and have now been [illegible] of the government, [illegible] most recent and improved ap[illegible] about sixteen years past. Ac[illegible] recent official report 2,500 [illegible] total population [illegible] The remainder [illegible] officers, mechan[illegible] a floating popu[illegible] to the miners. The [illegible] daily rations sold at fixed [illegible] consist of rice, vegetables [illegible] beef soup, and occasion[illegible] daily cost being under five pence.

Married and unmarried men live apart. The latter live in buildings containing living rooms, dormitories and eating rooms; the kitchens and offices are all apart from the dwellings, with special [illegible] conduits. The rooms are warmed by large fire places and ventilated and lighted by windows fitted with [illegible] Venetian shutters. The area allowed each man in the living rooms is [illegible] cubic feet of air space. The [illegible] people live in separate apartments [illegible] about [illegible] feet of air [illegible] London Times.

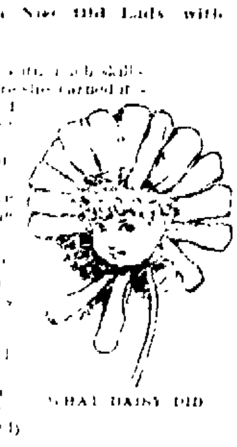
An Electric Fire Alarm.

[illegible] of electric fire alarm consists [illegible] vessel made of very thin [illegible] with [illegible] or other [illegible] This is so arranged that [illegible] the vaporizes [illegible] consequence [illegible] the temperature of the [illegible] the thin sides of the [illegible] bulge out, and in so doing [illegible] contact with ebonite pieces, [illegible] an electric circuit is completed [illegible] alarm bell rung.—San Francisco [illegible]

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

A HALF HOUR'S PLEASANT READING FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

How the Cunning Modest Daisy Surprised Her Flower Friends by Transforming Herself Into a Nice Old Lady with a Frilled Cap



WHAT DAISY DID

One day Miss [illegible] daisy
I don't [illegible] carried it—
Supposed [illegible]
[illegible]
Into a cap [illegible]
[illegible]
And long white [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
As soon as [illegible]
[illegible]
My [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
A little [illegible] old lady

[illegible] laugh [illegible] surprise
[illegible] gone crazy
[illegible] in her disguise
[illegible] merry cries
[illegible] Daisy!"

—Wide Awake.

Nature's Own Bridges.

[illegible] remarkable natural bridge in the [illegible] is the Jisr el Hajar, [illegible] gorge [illegible] from the ruins [illegible] temple of Adonis, in the province of [illegible] Syria. It is a flat piece of lime[illegible] feet thick, [illegible] side. The gorge [illegible] and the bridge is [illegible] of the torrent [illegible] and so level that [illegible] be made over it [illegible] in height by the [illegible] in Rockbridge county, Va[illegible] of Richmond, and [illegible] miles from the James river. It [illegible] The height of the [illegible] feet and the upper surface of the [illegible] feet above the stream.

Curious Facts About Toads.

[illegible] toads are supposed to give notice of [illegible] their peculiar trilling notes. They [illegible] as flies do on [illegible] toads [illegible] found. The [illegible] Wellington, the greatest soldier in [illegible] He met a boy [illegible] was crying, and asked him what was [illegible] he was going away [illegible] would die, as there [illegible] promised to [illegible] sent the boy [illegible] of his pets well [illegible] are quiet animals, and can live [illegible] without food, light or fresh air.

One Little Kitten and One Little Maid.

One little kitten with a jingling bell,
[illegible] eyes and [illegible]
[illegible] bowls of milk [illegible]
[illegible] the kitten [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] dream
[illegible] with two little hands,
[illegible] little steps to the [illegible] it stands,
[illegible] little [illegible] and five little bows,
[illegible] out of the door the kitten goes.

—Little Men and Women.

Alfred Tennyson, the Poet.

Alfred Tennyson was born in Lincolnshire, [illegible] the year 1809. He [illegible] lived on the [illegible] beautiful part of England [illegible] Richard [illegible] who [illegible] Young Cottager" and "The [illegible]" Tennyson wrote [illegible] May [illegible] many of [illegible]

To the Old Year.

[illegible] Old Year
[illegible]
[illegible] and loudly sing
[illegible] and peace twin being,
[illegible] of the bell
[illegible] toll thy death knell
[illegible] fond farewell
[illegible] Old Year.

GOOD-BYE, OLD YEAR.

[illegible] Old Year
[illegible]
[illegible] hymns of praise
[illegible] for the bygone days
[illegible] that thou brought,
[illegible] a sacred trust hast [illegible]
[illegible] have been wrought
[illegible] Old Year.

Flavell Scott Mines

Two Kinds of Conscience.

[illegible] take the case of a man of very mean [illegible] and education, whose ancestors [illegible] have been oppressed [illegible] Has he [illegible] conscience in reference to a large range of moral questions? To be sure he knows it is wrong to steal, and he probably could be trusted not to steal money; but how about pilfering? On the contrary, if your man of culture steals it will be large amounts, for he despises and would feel degraded by pilfering. Here you have the two extremes of society, with a common conscience about stealing, but it is a weak conscience at opposite ends.

The high born fellow will not pocket a slice of ham, but he will default in the handling of an estate or bank deposits. The one is feeble in moral judgment just where the other is strong. These two men have also a common moral law against murder. Neither one dissents from the commandment "Thou shalt not kill," but one of them, who is fond of society, and dislikes the burdens of a large family, does not hesitate to commit [illegible]; the other would recoil in horror at such a crime but he is ready at a moment for a [illegible] in which he is liable to kill some one or be killed himself. In neither case does conscience speak loudly or condemn keenly. Your conscience is your power of morally seeing things. It is your inherited and acquired ability to judge whether an action is wrong. It is far more easy to have a poor conscience than it is to have a good one.—Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Keeping Geraniums Through Winter.

Geraniums may be stored by hanging them up by the roots in a cellar which does not freeze, provided the atmosphere is free from dampness. Another way in which they are frequently kept and which economizes space is to shake most of the dirt off the roots and then pack the plants pretty closely together in a box, with just enough soil for them to live in during the winter, and water them a little occasionally.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

Curiosities in Figures—Numbers Which Multiplied Produce Strange Results.

A very curious number is 142,857, which multiplied by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, gives the same figures in the same order beginning at a different point, but if multiplied by 7 gives all nines. Multiplied by 1 it equals 142,857, multiplied by 2 equals 285,714, multiplied by 3 equals 428,571, multiplied by 4 equals 571,428, multiplied by 5 equals 714,285, multiplied by 6 equals 857,142, multiplied by 7 equals 999,999. Multiply 142,857 by 8 and you have 1,142,856. Then add the first figure to the last and you have 142,857 the original number, the figures exactly the same as at the start.

Another mathematical wonder is the following: It is discovered that the multiplication of 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 by 45 gives 44, 44, 44, 44, 44, 45. Reversing the order of the digits and multiplying 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 by 45 we get a result equally curious, 5, 555, 555, 505. If we take 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 as the multiplicand, and interchanging the figures of 45 take 54 as the multiplier, 6, 666, 666, 606. Returning to the multiplicand 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1, and taking 54 as the multiplier again, we get 53, 333, 333, 34—all 3's except the first and last figures, which together read 54, the multiplier. Taking the same multiplicand and 27, the half of 54, as the multiplier, we get a product of 26, 666, 666, 667—all 6's except the first and last figures, which together read 27, the multiplier. Now interchanging the order of the figures 27 and using 72 as the multiplier and 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 as the multiplicand, we get a product of 71, 111, 111, 112, all 1's except the first and last figures, which together read 72, the multiplier.

Almanac.

The word almanac is from the Arabic articles al and manach, to count, a word received to the European nations from the east, denoting a book or table containing a calendar of the civil divisions of the year, the times of the various astronomical phenomena and other useful or entertaining information. Till a comparatively recent date, this additional matter consisted of astrological predictions and other analogous absurdities. The Alexandrian Greeks had almanacs. The first printed almanac was composed by Regio Montanus, a pupil of Purbach, in 1475. After that they were composed and printed in 1457, 1491 and 1524, from which last date they were pretty regularly issued.

Voting in Germany.

The members of the reichstag are elected by universal suffrage, by ballot, for a term of three years. In Prussia the right to vote indirectly for members of the abgeordnetenhaus, or chamber of deputies, is restricted to men of the age of 25, who are qualified to vote in their municipal elections. The indirect electors are divided, according to their taxes, into three classes, each of which pays one-third of the entire direct taxes. The direct electors, one for every complete 250 indirect electors, choose the representatives.

Whig and Tory.

There is some discussion regarding the first use of the term "Whig" and "Tory" as applied to political factions. "Toree" is an Irish word meaning "give me," and as such was used by bandits and robbers. In Scotland "wing" means "sour milk." Tory was first used politically in 1679, when it became the name of the party adherents of James, Duke of York. The "Covenanters" were the first Whigs, and it is said they took their party name from the motto, "We hope in God."

Tar and Feathers.

The application of a coat of tar and feathers to offensive persons is said to have been first resorted to by Richard Cœur de Lion. One of his statutes enacted that any robber found voyaging with the Crusaders "shall be first shaved, then boiling tar poured upon his head and a cushion of feathers shook over it." The culprit was put ashore the first time the vessel touched. The earliest record of such punishment is 1189.

Sized Walls.

Walls are "sized" with a glue or gelatine composed largely from animal scraps. It prevents the porous plaster from taking up too much of the paste or paint put on it as a last coat. Paper that is glossy is what is known as "sized paper." Writing paper is treated to a thin coat of gelatine which prevents the ink from spreading on the porous paper, and also increases the strength in proportion to the amount of glue used.

The Most Valuable Diamond.

The king of Portugal has, perhaps, the largest and most valuable diamond in the world. It weighs 120 carats, and is valued at $28,000,000.

The famous Kohinoor of England weighs only 106 carats and has a value of only $700,000.

Two Sounds by One Word.

The reason a person at one end of a long pipe will hear twice over the sounds made at the other end, is that iron is a better conductor of sound than air is, so that the sound which is heard last travels through the air, and hence more slowly than over the metal.

Ensilage.

"Ensilage" is any kind of green food preserved for the use of cattle during the winter. A pit called a "silo" is the means employed to keep green fodder over winter. It is a method of "canning" forage, so to speak, similar to the canning of fruit.

Steel Pens.

Steel pens were not so called from the material used in manufacture, but from the name of the first manufacturer, a Mr. Steele, who began business in England in 1803.

A Large Painting.

The largest painting in the world is Tintoretta's "Paradise." It is [illegible] feet wide and thirty-five feet high. It is now in the Doge's Palace, Venice.

Died the Same Day.

Thomas Jefferson and John Adams were the two presidents who died on the same day. July 4, 1826, is the date of the death of each.

Filled with Electricity.

Can a person become filled with electricity, either by being struck by lightning or by handling a galvanic battery? is a question asked by a correspondent and answered in Popular Science News as follows:

This is a widespread error based upon a false idea of the nature of electricity, which is not a material substance, but a condition of matter. If properly insulated the human body can be electrically excited, but nothing passes into it, and, as soon as contact is made with the earth, the charge passes away. It is as absurd to say that a person is "filled" with electricity, as it would be to say that he is filled with heat or cold.

The Public Is Ignorant of Him.

When ignorance [illegible]
'Tis folly to [illegible]
But what shall [illegible]
Who fails to adver[illegible]

The Topographical Instinct.

A deep thinking Scotch skipper seeing a whale plowing its solitary way steadily south for hours, and not deviating a point from his course, said: "A whale will often leave the pack and set out all alone in search of warmer seas, as this one seems to have done. What guides them? Ah! now you block me, lad; but not only whales, even seals seem positively to carry a compass in their brains."

Many animals and birds possess a sense which enables them to find their way unerringly over sea or land, where there exists, so far as we can see, nothing to guide them. Dogs, cats, horses and birds have found their way back from great distances to their homes, although they have been conveyed from it in a way to deprive them of all assistance from the organs of sight.

The carrier pigeon, for instance, is carried hundreds of miles from its loft. It has traveled that distance in a basket under the seat of a railroad car; but when it is thrown up, it circles about for a few minutes, and then decides unhesitatingly on the exact line of flight which brings it to its loft, though it may never have been in the country before.

The explanation which says the bird has "the homing instinct" is as lame as that which ascribes to the bird the power of seeing its loft a hundred miles away; the Scotch skipper's is much better: the bird "carries a compass in its brains."

A writer in Leisure Hour says that a collie pup, 7 months old, was brought from Inverary to Aberdeen by rail, and from Aberdeen to Banchory by another railroad. The puppy ran away from Banchory and found its way back in a few days to Inverary, across a wooded, hilly country, with one river and several streams to get over.

The writer calls the sense by which animals are guided in finding their way the topographical instinct—which is a name, but not an explanation.—Youth's Companion.

How Doctors Conquer Death.

Doctor Walter K. Hammond says: "After a long experience I have come to the conclusion that two-thirds of all deaths from coughs, [illegible] consumption might be avoided if [illegible] Acker's English Remedy for Consumption were only [illegible] in time." This wonderful Remedy is sold under a positive guarantee by H. C. Hoberman & Co.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds and Fevers; to cure Habitual Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Sold only by H. E. Ficken & Co. [illegible] H. C. Hoberman & Co., druggists.

Horses on Snowshoes.

Snowshoes have been worn for years by horses on the Oroville and Quincy mail route during the winter months. It would be impossible for them to travel over the deep snows without their aid. A horse that is accustomed to wearing them will travel five and six miles an hour, where it would be impossible to go that distance in a week without them. The shoes are made of thin steel plate, about nine by eleven inches, fastened on the hoofs with clamps. The horses are shod with long heel corks which go through the snowshoes, and prevent their slipping going up and down hill.—Plumas National.

Do Not Suffer Any Longer

Knowing that a cough can be checked in a day, and the first stages of consumption broken in a week, we hereby guarantee Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, and will refund the money to all who buy, take it as per directions, and do not find our statement correct.

H. C. Hoberman & Co.

—Dr. B. Mineer, the eminent [illegible] of Detroit, Mich., who is now a resident of Marion, will visit every town in the county. Any one suffering with weak eyes or eyes abused by inferior glasses, should not fail to see him. [illegible] at the postoffice will be promptly attended to. No extra charge for examination or visiting patients at their home. [illegible] Saturdays and Sundays [illegible] in his office [illegible] No. [illegible] street.

His Crowning Effort.

"Ah, Lionel, that poem is beautiful!"

"Yes, Agatha, it is the crowning effort of my life."

"And, Lionel—my Lionel! it will bring you fame, eternal fame, will it not?"

"Yes, Agatha—and perhaps $2."—Life.

English shoemakers always cut a V in the bench leather for luck. Swedish carpenters mark a cross on their tools for the same purpose and many painters mark a cross and a triangle on a high scaffolding before they feel perfectly comfortable upon it.

One objection to the entrance of women into politics is the fact that in nailing lies they would be always [illegible] ing their thumbs.—Boston Transcript.

Terrible.

Two-thirds of all deaths in New York City are from consumption or pneumonia. The same proportion holds good in most other cities. Delays are dangerous. Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption will always relieve [illegible] your life. H. C. Hoberman & Co.

The Only Perfect Remedy

For habitual constipation, dyspepsia and kindred ills is the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. It strengthens as well as cleanses the system, it is easily taken, and perfectly harmless.

Sold by H. C. Hoberman & Co. [illegible] H. Ficken & Co., druggists.

William Shakespeare turned out those marvelous plays of his with astonishing rapidity. Two and three [illegible] times four in a year! Thirty-six [illegible] about twelve years, managing [illegible] theatres also and acting at [illegible]

The candles used by the [illegible] were composed of string surrounded [illegible] wax or pitch. Splinters of wood [illegible] were used by the English [illegible] about 1300.

Why Women Fade

Women lose their beauty [illegible] colds [illegible] Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption is [illegible] absolute cure for colds.

H. C. Hoberman & Co.

LONG LIFE

There is nothing in this world more generally desired than long life, yet the majority of people pay but little care for their health; not because they are really careless, but because we live our lives at such a pace we have not time to give the subject sufficient thought until we receive a reminder in the shape of a severe illness.

Then, too, we are constantly bewildered by the various schools of medicine, and the physicians who represent them, and often confused in our choice of a doctor.

If people only knew that the very best health-keeper, life-preserver, and disease-preventer that has yet been discovered, is simmered down into a concentrated and very palatable form in the shape of New Style Pleasant Taste Vinegar Bitters, they would not hesitate a moment to try it.

But they do not know. How can they know, when so many not only worthless, but positively injurious drugs are constantly flooding the market under various names and so [illegible] that the New Style Vinegar Bitters is as bad as any of them?

They do not know, of course, unless they have the courage to try the New Style. It straightens out a tangled-up system in a very short while, and those who buy it once buy it always.

Why don't you try it, reader? It is sent out by a responsible house, and is exactly as represented. It costs but a dollar for a very large bottle. Try it once and you will never be so glad of anything in your life. Your druggist may not have it, but he will order it for you. Be sure it says New Style Pleasant Taste on carton and bottle before you take it. Try it, and you will feel happier than if you had found a gold mine, for it really is a mine—of health.

Free from alcohol and opium; composed of extensive herbs and roots, with a fine, delicate flavoring.

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FREE FROM ALCOHOL
PURELY
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

R. H. McDonald Drug Co.,
Cor. Washington & Charlton Sts.,
NEW YORK CITY.

CITY TIME TABLE

Following is the time of arrival and departure of trains from the several depots in this city [illegible]

ERIE.

West		East	
No. [illegible]	[illegible]	No. [illegible]	5:20 a. m.
No. [illegible]	[illegible]	No. [illegible]	1:05 p. m.
No. [illegible]	[illegible]	No. [illegible]	[illegible] p. m.
No. [illegible]	[illegible]	No. [illegible]	[illegible] p. m.

[illegible]

West		East	
No. [illegible]	[illegible]	No. [illegible]	[illegible] a. m.
No. [illegible]	[illegible]	No. [illegible]	8:15 a. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	No. [illegible]	2:45 p. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0:00 p. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8:25 p. m.

[illegible]

No. [illegible]	[illegible]	No. [illegible]	1:53 a. m.
No. [illegible]	[illegible]	No. [illegible]	[illegible] p. m.

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] a. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] p. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] p. m.
No. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] p. m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] p. m.

[illegible] forwarded at [illegible]

Schedule of Mail Trains.

C. A. & C. [illegible]	8:00 a. m.
[illegible] North	8:27 a. m.
C. H. V. & T. South	9:58 a. m.
[illegible] West	10:27 a. m.
[illegible]	12:00 p. m.
C. C. C. & I. East	2:47 p. m.
Erie—West	2:55 p. m.

The [illegible] includes time of [illegible] which closes [illegible] half hour.

[illegible] MAILS.

[illegible]	5:30 p. m.
[illegible]	5:15 p. m.
[illegible]	7:20 a. m.
[illegible]	[illegible] p. m.

[illegible] p. m. city [illegible]

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LIVER PILLS
WILL CURE
SICK HEADACHE.

A few doses taken at the right time will often save a severe spell of sickness. Price only 25 cents at any drug store. Be sure and see that Dr. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa., is on the box. None other is Genuine.

Use [illegible] POLISH for the Teeth,
[illegible]

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Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home, with
Peerless Dyes

[illegible] They are sold everywhere. [illegible] They [illegible] Fastness. [illegible] Loss of Color, or [illegible] For sale by [illegible] or H. C. [illegible]

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Nervous Debility. Those suffering from Nervous Debility, the symptoms of which are a dull, distressed mind which unfits them for performing their business and social duties; make happy marriages impossible, distress the action of the heart, causing flushes of heat, depression of spirits, evil forebodings, cowardice, fear, dreams, short breathings, melancholy, tire easily of company and have a preference to be alone; feeling as tired in the morning as when retiring; lost manhood; white bone deposits in the urine, nervousness, trembling, confusion of thoughts, watery and weak eyes, dyspepsia, constipation, paleness, pain and weakness in the limbs, etc., should consult **DR. ALBERT** immediately and be restored to health.

Organal Weakness. Immediately cured and full vigor restored. This distressing affliction which renders life a burden and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victim of improper indulgence. The most chaste must acknowledge that the passions are the great magnet by which the whole world is attracted. Destroy them and what have we? Man is no longer interested in the opposite sex; the intelligence of that blissful repose which attracts and interests the whole world, exists no longer; man ceases to be what God made him; the world is no longer interesting to him, and remorse and disappointment are his constant companions. Consult DR. ALBERT at once and you will find the sympathy and relief that you positively require.

Marriage. Married persons or young men contemplating marriage, aware of physical weakness, loss of procreative powers, impotency, or any other disqualifications speedily relieved. He who places himself under the care of DR. ALBERT, may confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely on his skill as a physician. DR. ALBERT has had many years' experience in hospitals and private practice and is a graduate of the most eminent Medical Colleges of the United States.

Young Men who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave, thousands of young men of exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may call with full confidence.

DR. ALBERT addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study, society or marriage.

Epilepsy or Fits Positively Cured by a New and Never-failing Method, and a Guarantee given in every case.

Remarkable Cures Perfected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures.

A Perfect Restoration Guaranteed.

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INVALIDS RELISH IT.
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POSITIVE CURE FOR CATARRH
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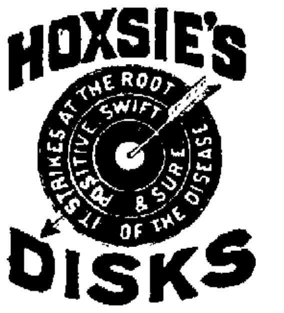

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The greatest of all pocket remedies, for hoarseness, loss of voice, Bronchitis, Asthma, and tickling cough. 25 cents.

The Sponge is Mightier than the Brush.

THROW AWAY THE SHOE BRUSH
and use a Sponge and water, which will keep your SHOES BRIGHT and CLEAN if you use
Wolff's ACME Blacking
The women know a good thing and will have it, and the men ought to.
It preserves the leather and gives a brilliant polish. Water and snow slip off it as surely as off a duck's back. Men's shoes require dressing ONCE A WEEK—women's once a month, that's all. Worth trying, isn't it? It is also the best dressing for harness, on which it lasts THREE MONTHS.
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LITTLE BREECHES.

I don't go much on religion,
I never ain't had no show;
But I've got a middlin' tight grip, sir,
On the handful o' things I know.
I don't pan out on the prophets
And free-will, and that sort of thing;
But I b'lieve in God and the angels,
Ever sence one night last spring.

I come into town with some turnips,
And my little Gabe come along—
No 4-year-old in the county
Could beat him for pretty and strong,
Peart and chipper and sassy,
Always ready to swear and fight—
And I'd larnt him to chaw terbacker
Jest to keep his milk-teeth white.

The snow come down like a blanket
As I passed by Taggart's store;
I went in for a jug of molasses
And left the team at the door.
They scared at something and started—
I heard one little squall,
And hell-to-split over the prairie
Went team, Little Breeches and all.

Hell-to-split over the prairie!
I was almost froze with skeer;
But we rousted up some torches,
And sarched for 'em far and near.
At last we struck hosses and wagon,
Snowed under a soft, white mound,
Upsot, dead beat—but of little Gabe
No hide nor hair was found.

And here all hope soured on me
Of my fellow critter's aid;
I jest flopped down on my marrow-bones,
Crotch deep in the snow, and prayed.
By this, the torches was played out,
And me and Isrul Parr
Went off for some wood to a sheepfold
That he said was somewhar thar.

We found it at last, and a little shed
Where they shut up the lambs at night.
We looked in and seen them huddled thar,
So warm and sleepy and white;
And thar sot Little Breeches and chirped,
As peart as ever you see,
"I want a chaw of terbacker,
And that's what's the matter of me."

How did he git thar? Angels.
He could never have walked in that storm
They jest scooped down and toted him
To whar it was safe and warm.
And I think that saving a little child,
And bringing him to his own,
Is a derned sight better business
Than loafing around the Throne.
—John Hay.

A SECRET OF THE SEA.

"I suppose that by this time to-morrow we shall anchor in the bay," said Col. Gray.

"Yes, this is the last of our pleasant evenings if the Ocean Greyhound is true to her promise," said pretty Mrs. Mortimer.

It was a very pleasant evening, too, though chilly, as September evenings are apt to be on the Atlantic. A glorious full moon, extinguishing the stars and casting a glittering trail athwart the sea, scarcely ruffled by the gentle breeze that filled the sails and urged the flying vessel with soft murmurs. Most of the passengers were below, playing cards, or enjoying the music, of which an occasional strain floated up on deck, adding one more touch to the weird sweetness of the scene. A little group of four or five persons sat in the moonlight, chatting and watching the maneuvers of two or three stray couples, each seeking to monopolize that nook behind the wheel house, where the moon can be seen to the greatest advantage and a fictitious isolation encourages the interchange of sentiments as ardent as they are transient.

"You will not be sorry to exchange these pleasant evenings for something a little livelier though," exclaimed Mrs. Mortimer's niece, a brilliant creature whose magnetic vitality rang in her clear voice and scintillated in her rippling hair and flashing eyes. "After two years' hard study in Milan you can fancy how I feel at the near approach of New York and Newport!"

"There's not much to keep one alive on the ocean trip nowadays," said the young man who sat opposite her, and who had been rambling all over the globe for a year seeking adventures and finding none, and was now returning home, convinced that whatever might happen to him in the future, it could hardly be more interesting than the past.

"This is my first sea voyage," said the colonel, "and I have enjoyed it. But I should be glad enough to see land again."

"And I," said the only member of the little group who had not previously spoken, "love the sea, and have had many adventures on it, and am never tired of its sights and sounds."

The speaker was a woman in the Indian summer of her life, sweeter and more beautiful than many a young woman, stamped as she was with the indelible traces of great joys and great griefs.

"Tell us something, Mrs. Odell," cried Mrs. Mortimer's niece, imploringly. "I know you must have seen real tragedies—shipwrecks and such things."

"I have seen many tragedies and more than one shipwreck," she said, half reluctantly, "and if you like I will tell you an incident that happened on a ship that was wrecked when I was on my way to the Cape in it."

Mrs. Mortimer drew her fur cloak closer about her, and her niece sat down on a low stool, clasping her slender white hands round her aunt's knee, and resting her cheek upon them; the young tourist took up a position from which he commanded a good view of her pretty face, and the colonel settled himself with an air of interest. He was a good listener, remarkably so for a military man.

Mrs. Odell began her story, accentuating by a slight but impressive gesticulation her soft, rich voice and quiet delivery.

"Several years ago—ten or a dozen—I was on my way to the Cape of Good Hope in a sailing ship. My husband and children were living then—all three are dead now—but I left them in England to visit my parents in Cape Town, and I went on a sailing ship, because I had been very ill and was ordered a voyage. There were but few passengers—six or seven first class and some twenty emigrants in the steerage. Among the saloon passengers was a very pretty young woman, scarcely 20, going out as governess to Australia.

"We put in at Madeira and took on board two passengers, for whom the captain's cabin was secured, a newly married couple, not long over their honeymoon. Everything becomes known on board, especially during a long voyage, and the young wife had a maid with her, who probably supplied all the details she knew and filled up the gaps with her imagination. It became known, at any rate, within a few hours, that the lady was an heiress of immense wealth and the gentleman was the penniless younger son of a good family. The marriage was much against the wish of the bride's family, but she was just of age and perfect mistress of her property, and she had been married a few weeks before I met her, and had gone to Madeira, intending to spend the winter there. It was quite a sudden freak, their coming on board, and could hardly have been the poor thing's wish, for she was a wretched sailor, and for two or three days after we put to sea again she remained in her berth, waited on by her maid and unnoticed by every one else. The husband was about 30, a very handsome and attractive man—dark, tall, with a heavy black mustache and gleaming white teeth, which were often enough seen, for he was a most lively and agreeable talker, full of wit and nonsense, with an amusing anecdote for every occasion, and generally the sort of man to be a prime favorite on board a sailing ship, where every one is sure to be bored more or less. Especially was he attentive and considerate toward the ladies, and I heard, though I did not see anything then, that the pretty governess usurped a large portion of his care. This seemed natural enough, as she was alone, and most of us took a little extra notice of her on that account.

"Well, after a day or two the bride began to come on deck a little, and when she gained some flesh and color we could see how pretty she was, and how full of charming ways. Another thing was soon easily seen also, and that was that whatever might be the state of her husband's affections, she simply worshiped him. Her eyes followed him about with a kind of reverence, and when he spoke she listened with parted lips and glistening eyes, as though she heard the very angels singing in heaven. It is sad enough to see such madness where it is mutual; but when, as is almost always the case, one gives all, and the other takes and gives nothing—well, well—that's no part of my story.

"I should say that he was quite kind to her, and wrapped her up in shawls and made her sit in the deck house while he read to her, for fear she might take cold. But of an evening, when she had gone to her cabin, he would always return to the deck to finish his cigar, and the little governess, who was as strong as a lion and not afraid of any weather, would be out there with him, leaning over the taffrail, and the two would stand there talking in low tones, until the officer of the watch sent them below.

"We had been about a fortnight out from Madeira when the weather, which had been pleasant enough, though cold, changed suddenly, and we were driven by storms every way but the way we wanted to go. For several days the hatches were on, and none of the passengers were allowed on deck. Most of the ladies, myself among them, were ill, and the rest were too frightened to notice anything; but I was told afterward that the only woman who was neither sick nor terrified was the governess, and she seemed fey—full of wild spirits, and keeping up a constant banter with the bridegroom, with whom she played at cards half the day.

"I do not remember how long the storm continued; but just as we were beginning to take courage and pull ourselves together a little, we heard one morning a sound that made our hair rise with new terror—a peculiar, slow, regular clanking—and a whisper went round that the ship had sprung a leak and the pumps were manned. Oh, you who have only made this luxurious voyage of a week cannot imagine the feelings of those who have been for days together in a straining, struggling ship, pitched back and forth and from side to side like a cork on those tremendous waves, and then to hear, hour after hour, the dull, steady clanking that proclaims the presence of the enemy within the walls, gaining upon you hour by hour.

"For two mortal days and nights those brave, indefatigable men struggled with the encroaching foe, while signals were hoisted and rockets sent up to attract passing ships. At last the captain came to tell us he had no hope of saving the ship, that the storm had abated, and that as soon as it was broad daylight he would get the boats out. He begged us to take some food, and added, as he left the saloon: 'I hope, by God's help, to save every one; but remember, it is women and children first, and if any must stay behind, I shall remain with them.'

"Nobody attempted to eat anything, but most of us went to our staterooms to secure such portable valuables as we thought it worth while to take, and then sat through the livelong hours waiting for the order to go out and trust our lives to those frail boats upon the tossing sea. The gradual sinking of the ship made her steadier, and, besides, the wind had almost subsided, and the heavy swell of the sea was being beaten down by the steady rain which began to fall.

"I was standing at the foot of the companion when the bride came out of her cabin, which was immediately behind me. She was deathly pale and her eyes were slightly distended, but otherwise was perfectly calm and collected. She had on a thick waterproof cloak and a woolen hood, and carried a little sachel in her hand. 'Where's your husband?' I asked. She made a little movement of her head toward the cabin. 'He is securing some important papers,' she said, 'and, I think,' she added, but her voice was almost inaudible, 'our marriage certificate and my will.'

"At this moment the first officer came down the companion. 'Mrs. Odell,' he said, seeing me, 'there are but two serviceable boats—the others were injured during the storm. Come up at once and I will put you in the first. Oh, Mrs. Blank,' he added, seeing the bride—'come, too. I will try and put you together.'

"'Sir!' said the poor girl, 'I will not stir without my husband.'

"'Come, then,' he cried; 'there is no time to lose—I will call your husband—but go up stairs with Mrs. Odell, and I will bring him to you—take her up, there's a good soul,' he added to me. I took her hand and almost forced her up, but further than the top of the companion she would not move.

"The sight that met us there was startling enough. The ship had already sunk so low that I cannot imagine how the water kept out of the saloon; it seemed as if we could step on board the life boat that had already been manned and was raised by every wave almost to the level of the deck. All on board was perfectly orderly, except for the crying of one or two of the steerage passengers who were being separated from their male companions and passed into the boat. It was nearly full when the captain saw us, and grasping Mrs. Blank's arm, was about to hand her forward, when she wrested herself from him, and with sudden fury flashing over her face, exclaimed in a tone I can never forget: 'I can die here, if necessary, captain; but I will not stir without my husband.'

"He did not say another word, but seized me unceremoniously, and before I could draw my breath I was in the loaded boat. The painter was cut, and one great billow carried us many yards away. Then we lay to, to watch the second boat, and witnessed what was unseen by her occupants. She was full, all but a very small space, and almost every one was off the ship. I saw the young couple standing together, her hands clasped round his arm, and evidently refusing once more to be saved without him. At the same moment the pretty governess darted forward and flung herself upon his other arm, evidently imploring to be saved. A stentorian voice from the boat shouted: 'We can make room for two.' They evidently saw the wife's struggle to die with her husband, and were willing with true sailor like generosity to risk something to reward her heroism. I saw him clasp the girl with one arm and push his wife away, preparatory to making a spring. Then as she clung with agonized strength, he raised his cowardly fist and struck her full in the face. With an unearthly shriek she fell back as he sprang into the boat with the other woman in his arms.

"The whole thing was like a flash of lightning, and as they cut away the boat, almost before she was clear, the ship sank slowly forward and went down head foremost, carrying the captain, the bride and about a dozen men to the bottom of the sea.

As the thrilling vibration of the narrator's voice ceased there was a momentary silence. Her excitement at the picture conjured up by memory communicated itself to the listeners, and at first no one seemed able to break the spell. At last the colonel spoke:

"We are very glad to know that you were saved by ocular demonstration, Mrs. Odell; but how about that scoundrel and his companion in guilt; for she was every bit as bad as he; were they drowned? One could not help hoping so, except for the sake of the innocent people in the same boat."

"No," said Mrs. Odell quietly—every trace of her agitation had passed away now, and her tone was calm and inexpressibly bitter. "We were picked up a few hours after, having separated from the others in the fog; but they were also soon rescued by a home bound vessel, and carried back to England. There this loving husband proved his wife's death—there were plenty of witnesses, though none had seen his brutal act, and most believed, as I afterward heard, that she was left behind by mistake. He then proved her will, which he had carried off the ship with him, and which had been executed in Madeira within a month of her marriage, leaving him every cent of her immense wealth. Her relatives, I understood, made an attempt to upset the will, but without success, but before she had been six months dead, he bought an elegant villa near Florence, and married the rescued governess. I never saw him after that, but I have reason to believe he is living and prosperous."

"I suppose you never saw his second wife again?" asked the niece, thoughtfully.

"Yes," said Mrs. Odell, slowly, "I have seen her—quite recently."

"Your story was really quite too interesting, Mrs. Odell," murmured pretty Mrs. Mortimer, rising languidly from her steamship chair. "You quite made us forget how late and cold it is getting. Thanks, so much. Colonel, may I trouble you for that shawl? I think I will go down now. Come along, Sybille. Adieu, gentlemen. Mrs. Odell—good night."

The eyes of the two ladies met as she moved away; but eyes tell no tales, and some women can keep a secret.—Drake's Magazine.

Intelligence of a Crow.

How "fly" the average crow is, too. Note some time, when you are riding along in a train, how indifferent a crow is to the flying engine and cars. Note, too, how carelessly they will sit on some near by tree, or in some field, as you drive along the highway. Now stop the horse and see how quickly their heads come up and how uneasy they get. It's ten to one that before the carriage has ceased rocking, and before you can take aim with a gun, every one of them are on the wing. Once two of us were riding along a road, and in a field were several crows. Close to the road was a high ledge around which the highway led, hiding us for a moment from the birds. Here I jumped out while my companions drove right along at the usual gait. Waiting a moment, I crept up the ledge, and when I looked over carefully every crow was walking off and looking back. They did not see me, but they missed me from the team, and reasoned there was danger, and I did not get a shot.—Lewiston Journal.

A Friendly Sheikh.

When the Prince of Wales was traveling in the Holy Land with the late Dean of Westminster, the royal party came one day to the banks of Jordan. As they sat at meat in the tents they beheld a number of mounted Arabs riding down to the ford, headed by their sheikh. Presently an Arab messenger arrived at the tents, and his message was that the sheikh desired to see Dean Stanley. The small but courageous dean at once arose and walked down unarmed to the interview. The sheikh, who had dismounted, advanced with dignity, laid both his hands on the dean's shoulders, and beholding him steadfastly, said these words: "Arthur Penrhyn Stanley." The astonished dean looked up and saw that that Arab chieftain was William Gifford Palgrave.—A. J. M. in Notes and Queries.

A Toad as a Weather Prophet.

A curious weather prophet is being shown in a Broadway store window. It is a tree toad confined in a glass tube. There is a little ladder for it to climb up and down on, and so susceptible is the little prisoner to changes that it ascends to the top of the tube when the air grows moist in advance of rain and descends when clear weather is near at hand. It also becomes noisy before a storm. To those who have never seen a tree toad it may be interesting to know that it resembles the ordinary garden toad in form, but is more flattened. The color varies from pale ash to dark brown, with blotches of greenish brown, and the stomach yellow. The eyes are large and brilliant. It abounds about old trees, old fences and old stone walls.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Used Her Muscle.

Sarah Jane McIlroy, a 17-year-old girl of Kingston, Ont., saw two toughs assaulting a citizen. Instead of fainting she laid her parcel on the sidewalk, screamed murder, grabbed one of the assailants by the neck and hurled him aside, and gave the victim an opportunity to handle his other foe. When she modestly told her tale in court she was given round after round of applause.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Captive for Thirteen Years.

Miss Jessie Lacomber, who is making a short visit to this city, says The San Francisco Call, has a romantic history. She is the stepdaughter of Gen. Lagreato, a retired Mexican officer, who became a citizen of the United States many years ago.

Miss Josie was stolen from her parents in 1871 by the Banitto tribe of Indians of northern Idaho. For thirteen years her parents were unaware of her whereabouts, and many times had given her up for dead. The matter was brought to the attention of the United States government and a search begun. Gen. Sheridan was the man selected to look up the case, and after a protracted investigation, in which the department at Washington expended many thousands of dollars, and during which many lives were lost, she was rescued Aug. 7, 1884. The guide whom Gen. Sheridan employed during his search was the famous Dosh Kensington, a great Indian scout and frontiersman.

Miss Lacomber is a woman perhaps 26 years of age, and although giving no evidence of careful education, is quite intelligent, and is not in any wise reticent about relating the history of her captivity.

When she arrived at the age of 18 one of the chiefs of the Banittos decided that he would make her his wife. She indignantly refused, declaring that she wished to go back to her parents.

In order to force her to marry the copper colored captain the Indians resorted to easy methods of torture, but, finding it impossible, gradually increased the dose. As evidence of the ordeal which she suffered Miss Lacomber now exhibits sixteen wounds, the result of knife gashes, on her person. Finding they could not prevail upon her to comply, the barbarians forsook their brutal methods, and for the remainder of her stay contented themselves with keeping a strict watch upon her movements.

After being rescued Miss Lacomber went to her home only to find that her father had been killed by Mexicans along the Rio Grande for participating in clearing some renegades from Texas.

American Song Writers.

The most successful of all living popular song writers—that is, those who have made the greatest number of pronounced hits—are unquestionably Will S. Hays and Dave Braham. The former is a journalist, having been the river editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal for several years past. He has probably written a greater number of songs which have become universally popular than any other composer, except Stephen C. Foster. He first became generally known through his "Write Me a Letter From Home," which was sung from one end of the United States to the other. This he followed up in rapid succession with "We Parted by the River Side," "Beautiful Dreamer," "Nora O'Neil," "Mollie Darling" and "Driven From Home." Of every one of these songs more than 100,000 copies were sold, while "Mollie Darling" had a sale of more than 800,000, making a fortune for its publisher, J. L. Peters. Of minor successes, any one of which would have been a glorious triumph for a less fortunate composer, Mr. Hays has made a host. Prominent among these are "I'll Remember You, Love, in My Prayers," "The Moon Is Out To-night, Love," and "Genevieve." The last named must not be confounded with "Sweet Genevieve," an entirely different song, written by S. C. Tucker.—G. W. Christine in Chicago Journal.

Divorced Women.

What becomes of divorced women? A vast field of unexplored territory is opened by the question. Just as mules are supposed to seek for their death some spot where no eye can behold them, so divorced women, once divorced, are believed to withdraw to some mysterious limbo in which the rest of their lives is spent unobserved. But The Tribune has been at the pains of collecting statistics about them, and it finds that they can accurately be divided into the four following classes:

Remarried within a year, 75 per cent.; waiting for an offer, 10 per cent.; fallen into evil ways, 10 per cent.; devoted to celibacy, 5 per cent.

These figures have been compiled from a comparison of the divorce lists with the marriage registers; from the statements of judges, justices of the peace, clergymen, lawyers and court officials, and from personal inquiry among those who have been divorced. They can be accepted as fairly and substantially correct.—Chicago Tribune.

Too Much for the Indian.

These military anecdotes remind me of a story I heard Gen. Sheridan tell once, and which I do not remember having seen in print before. The general at the time was in command of some western troops fighting the Indians. A band of the latter had made a sudden attack on a detachment of his men, but fortunately they had a mountain howitzer mounted on a mule. Not having time to take it off and put it in position, they backed up and blazed away at the Indians. The load was so heavy that the mule and all went tumbling down the hill toward the savages, who, not understanding that kind of fighting, took to their heels. Afterward one of them was captured, and when asked by Sheridan why he ran, replied:

"Mo big Injun, not afraid of little or big guns, but when white man fires whole jackass at Injun, he don't know what to do."—New York Tribune.

A French Bill Sykes.

A most dangerous species of Bill Sykes has been arrested, together with a ferocious mastiff which he owned, by the Paris police. The malefactor was the terror of the Ternes district, and his specialty in crime was to prowl around the neighborhood at night and set his dog at the throats of belated wayfarers. The mastiff only knew and obeyed his master, and at a word from that worthy would fly at the throat of a passer by, and never relax his hold until the pockets of his victim had been completely rifled. The latest victim was a government employe, who has almost succumbed to the injuries which he received from the dog. Sykes, who was known by the appropriate name of "The Butcher," has been safely lodged in the depot, and his enormous dog will be shot after the condemnation of its master.—Paris Cor. London Telegram.

Get Married.

The married are longer lived than the single, and, above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to 50 years of age than men have, but fewer afterward.—Philadelphia Call.

FAST TRAINS OVER THE
ERIE
—FOR—
Buffalo, New York, Boston, Saratoga, Albany and Other Eastern Cities.
The Only Road Running Solid Trains to New York.
3 THROUGH TRAINS. 3
—WITH—
Pullman Palace Sleeping Coaches, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Coaches, Pullman Hotel Coaches, Parlor Cars and Elegant Day Coaches.

TIME TABLE ADOPTED Dec. 2, 1888.
Central Time, 28 minutes slower than Columbus Time
Trains depart from Marion, O., as follows

WESTWARD.	DEPART.
No. 7, daily except Sunday	10 50 a.m.
No. 5, daily	2:55 p.m.
No. 37, Way, daily except Sunday	8 20 a.m.
No. 3, daily	11 05 p.m.

EASTWARD.	DEPART.
No. 12, daily	5:20 a.m.
No. 6, daily except Sunday	12:08 p.m.
No. 38, daily except Sunday	3:20 p.m.
No. 8, daily	10:45 p.m.

Pullman Palace Coaches on all through trains.
F. B. THOMAS, Second Vice President.
L. P. FARMER, G. P. A., New York City.
W. C. RINEARSON, A. G. P. A., Cleveland.
W. W. DUNNAVANT, Div. Pas. Ag't, Warren, O.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo R'y
TIME CARD.
Taking Effect Nov. 18th, 1888.
(Central Time.)
NORTH BOUND.

River Division.	No. 2. Daily except Sunday	No. 7. Daily except Sunday
Lv. Pomeroy	3.30pm	5.20am
" Gallipolis	4.25pm	7.37am
" McArthur Jc	5.55pm	12.05pm

Hocking Valley Division.	No. 1. Daily	No. 3. Daily
Lv. Athens	7.00am	6.05pm
" Logan	8.15am	7.20pm
" Lancaster	8.58am	8.13pm
Ar. Columbus	10.15am	9.25pm

Toledo Division.	No. 5. Daily.	No. 1. Daily
Lv. Columbus	7.05am	4.00pm
" Delaware	7.53am	4.55pm
" Prospect	8.17am	5.25pm
" MARION	8.57am	5.41pm
" Up. S'nd'sky	9.15am	6.35pm
" Carey	9.35am	6.55pm
" Fostoria	10.05am	7.25pm
Ar. Toledo	11.25am	8.40pm

SOUTH BOUND.

Toledo Division	No. 2. Daily.	No. 4. Daily
Lv. Toledo	7.00am	5.00pm
" Fostoria	8.28am	6.53pm
" Carey	8.55am	7.24pm
" Up. S'nd'sky	9.15am	8.00pm
" MARION	9.73am	8.41pm
" Prospect	10.18am	9.09pm
" Delaware	10.37am	9.24pm
Ar. Columbus	11.30am	10.20pm

Hocking Valley Division.	No. 4. Daily	No. 2. Daily
Lv. Columbus	8.06am	4.00pm
" Lancaster	9.18am	5.23pm
" Logan	10.08am	6.20pm
Ar. Athens	11.15am	7.30pm

River Division.	No. 4. Daily except Sunday	No. 8. Daily except Sunday
Ar. McArthur Jc	12.05pm	9.22am
" Gallipolis	1.41pm	1.55pm
" Pomeroy	2.82pm	3.30pm

NOTE ON RUNNING OF TRAINS.
Trains Nos. 3 and 4, Toledo division, will carry Monarch Parlor Car between Toledo and Columbus.
Direct connections made in Union Depot at Columbus for Newark, Zanesville, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia; also for Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville and all points South and Southwest.
Close connections at Toledo for Detroit and all points in Michigan and Canada.
H. J. FALKENBACH,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.
O. CARR, General Supt.

The CHICAGO and ATLANTIC RAILWAY
Continues to be the
MOST POPULAR LINE
Between all points East and West. Its trains are composed of the Finest Day Coaches and Palatial Pullman Sleeping Cars, and run over a smooth, well ballasted roadbed. No other line offers more complete facilities. Direct connections made in Union Depots, thus avoiding uncomfortable transfers at unreasonable hours. The rates via this line are as
LOW as the LOWEST!
Ask for Tickets via the
CHICAGO AND ATLANTIC
And your journey will be one of Comfort and Pleasure.
TIME TABLE.
EASTWARD.

	No. 8.	No. 12.	No. 10.	No. 20.
Lv. Chicago	4.00pm	7.45pm	7.45am	......
" Englewood	4.25pm	8.15pm	8.10am	4.35am
" Hammond	4.55pm	8.45pm	8.45am	8.45am
" Crown Poi't		8.15pm	9.15am	8.47am
" Kouts		8.54pm	10.06am	10.55am
" No. Judson		10.20pm	10.31am	
" Rochester	7.00pm	11.17pm	11.40am	
" Akron		11.34pm	12.01pm	
" Bolivar			12.31pm	
Ar. Huntington	8.15pm	12.17am	1.15pm	
Lv. Huntington	8.25pm	12.50am	1.30pm	5.30am
" Kingsland			2.00pm	6.00am
" Decatur	9.14pm	1.45am	2.34pm	8.25am
" Enterprise		2.17am	3.02pm	9.08am
" Spencerv'le		2.44am	3.31pm	11.05am
" Lima	10.28pm	3.06am	4.02pm	1.00p
" Preston			4.34pm	2.05pm
" Kenton	11.05pm	4.02am	5.08pm	4.28pm
Ar. Marion	11.50pm	4.45am	6.00pm	6.40pm
" New York	10.55pm	8.15am		
" Boston	6.00am	3.10pm		

WESTWARD.

	No. 3.	No. 5.	No. 1.	No. 45.
Lv. Marion	12.55pm	1.55pm	8.00am	......
" Kenton	1.37am	2.8 pm	8.43am	6.15am
" Preston			9.05am	7.55am
" Lima	2.19am	3.12pm	9.30am	9.40am
" Spencerv'le			10.05am	11.05pm
" Enterprise	1.48am		10.34am	1.05pm
" Decatur	2.14am	4.25pm	11.06am	2.30pm
" Kingsland			11.44am	3.40pm
Ar. Huntington	3.02am	5.10pm	12.15pm	5.05pm
Lv. Huntington	3.07am	5.15pm	12.40pm	4.45am
" Bolivar			1.08pm	6.05am
" Akron			1.37pm	7.00am
" Rochester	4.27am	6.15pm	2.01pm	7.55am
" No. Judson	5.24am		3.04pm	11.15am
" Kouts			3.23pm	12.30pm
" Crown Poi't	6. 5am		4.15pm	2.05pm
" Hammond	7.00am	8.3 pm	4.37pm	4.37pm
" Englewood	7.30am	9.00pm	5.25pm	6.12pm
Ar. Chicago	8.00am	9.2 pm	6.05pm	

Train 12 stops on signal only at North Judson, Akron and Enterprise, and train 3 stops on signal only at Enterprise.
H. THOMAS, Gen'l Manager.
F. C. DONALD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

FOR RENT.—True building, just east of Methodist Church: large double store room and warehouse or will divide into two store rooms; also two first rooms in second story and eight rooms in third story, separately or together. Look at the rooms and liberal terms. HARRY TRUE. [34m]

FOR RENT.—Furnished rooms at No. 28 north East street. 31-tf

—Peloubet's Sunday school notes for 1889 at Wiant's.

—Mart Dumble returned to school at the O. S. U. today.

—A well selected line of blank books and office supplies at Wiant's.

—John Shroeder has gone to Delaware to make a visit with his folks.

—Mrs. C. E. Wyatt has gone to make a visit with her mother at Lewis Centre.

—Mrs. Will J. Blair and children have returned from their visit at Richwood.

—Miss Hellen Barnes, of Delaware, was the guest of Miss McWilliams on Wednesday.

—Willis Hume and Harry Hume and wife departed for their Indiana homes today.

—Miss Kit Henderson, of Kenton, spent a couple days this week with Miss Griselda Davis.

—Herb Day is back to his position in the American express office, after three weeks' illness.

—J. V. Harrison, of Buffalo, N. Y., and M. R. Harrison, of Caledonia, were in the city today.

—Upmann's cigars are conceded to be the best. Oriental and Bouquet, at L. Denison & Co.

—H. M. Barnhart left this afternoon for Chicago on a business trip for the Steam Shovel Co.

—Misses Clara Bowen and Jennie Torpany have gone to make a visit with Richwood friends.

—Miss Alice Edwards has returned home after about a week's visit in Ada, the guest of Miss Maggie Rayl.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. Cole, of Cleveland, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Arrowsmith, on west Center street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Adam Gartner, of Chillicothe, visited this week with their daughter, Mrs. C. F. Mader.

—Misses Flo. Cunningham and Nellie Place have just returned from a pleasant visit at Columbus and Lancaster.

—George McCurdy has sold his residence on east Center street to the aged Mr. Pugh of Prospect, who will make it his home.

—Smoke Upmann's famous Oriental cigar, the best smoke in the world.

L. DENISON & Co.

—All sizes and kinds of both hard and soft coals can be had at L. B. Gurley's, No 16 north East street. Call on him. [39tf

—Mrs. B. Cusick and son, Paul, have returned after an extended visit in the eastern part of the State and in Wheeling, W. Va.

—Mr. and Mrs. Al. Artz and son, of Ashland, were in the city a short time today while on their way home from Prospect.

—The Farmers' Institute opens tomorrow, and the session promises to be a very interesting one. Our citizens will be entertained if they attend.

—Our builders are already figuring on next year's business, and they assert that the promise for a booming building season was never brighter.

—The Young People's Society, of the M. E. Church, held a monthly social session at the home of W. Z. Davis, Wednesday night. A delightful evening was spent.

—At Tuesday's contest of the Marion Gun Club Recorder Harraman won two turkeys, Jake Miller one, Cam Stone one, Frank Miller one and Wm. Fies one.

—The Marion County Bank officers for the ensuing year are: J. S. Reed, President, R. H. Johnson, Vice President; H. True, Cashier; and W. H. Schaffner, Assistant Cashier.

—George E. Turner has resigned his position as secretary of the Marion Electric Light Co., and Henry B. Hane has been chosen to fill that position. Mr. Turner remains superintendent of the works.

—The east room of the new True building has been rented to C. W. Huffman & Co. who will occupy it with a plumbing establishment. Mr. Huffman is from Richwood and his partner is our late cotemporary Col. J. H. Vaughan.

—The Erie and C. and A. surprised their yard employes here Wednesday by giving them a voluntary increase of pay, raising the night men fifteen cents per day and the day men ten cents. The yard foremen get an increase of $5 per month.

—Miss Nora Smith was the fortunate holder of certificate No. 3516, and was presented with the doll, "Little Blue Eyes," at Flocken's drug store. Mr. Henry Keller was holder of certificate No. 3115, and was presented with the smoker set.

—The Music Hall Association's test of a popular scale of prices for a first-class entertainment will take place this evening. Prof. Charles Stoaks will appear with a fifteen foot board, chalk, crayons and all and start for the funny bone of our people at only 25 and 15 cents admission.

—A lady, with an eye to business, requests us to suggest the changing of names of three streets, the move seeming to be in demand because of our growth and the many new citizens we are acquiring. The streets referred to are East, West and South. It is very confounding to hear one say south West street, west South street, south East street, etc., and the suggestion that they may be given more easily distinguishable names is worthy of attention. The names are not appropriate anyhow, for East, West and South would seem to signify the extreme streets in the several directions, while really they are the ones closest to the two main streets of the city. North street is practically changed in name, for all refer to it as Railroad street.

ON LONG TIME

Nice lot on Park Boulevard, next to John Jacoby's new residence. Good walk, nicely graded and drained.

CHASE & HUNTER.

Crawford County Smallpox

Bucyrus Forum

Our New Washington correspondent last Friday reported that Peter Heber, living two miles northwest of that place was supposed to have smallpox. The supposition has since been fully confirmed. Mr. Heber is a mass of scabs from head to foot and has the disease in all its virulence. He made a trip to Rome, New York, a few weeks ago to have a tumor removed from the back of his neck and he undoubtedly contracted the disease on this trip. A few days after his return he was noticed on the streets of New Washington and the peculiar eruptions were then breaking out on his face. He was looking so bad that his friends advised medical treatment but neither he nor they suspected the cause of his sickness. After he was taken down many of his friends and neighbors called to see him, and there was a constant stream of visitors for several days, attracted by the peculiarity of the case. A boy in the family attended the district school and through this means and the visiting scores of people were exposed. When the true nature of the malady became known of course the visiting suddenly ceased and the school was promptly closed. The scare has somewhat subsided but the people are still very apprehensive that other cases may develop, and when it is remembered how many were exposed it will be admitted that they have good reason to be uneasy. As a result the doctors in this part of the state will do a lively vaccinating business for some weeks to come.

Claridon-Adelaide.

An elaborate New Year's dinner was given on the 1st by Mr. and Mrs Jacob Howser to their relatives and a few friends, and those who were present report an excellent time. In the evening a large crowd of young folks gave them a surprise party, the various amusements of which were kept up until a late hour, when they dispersed wishing that the whole year might be as pleasant as the first day.

Lewis Britton, of Howard, Knox county, visited at Dr. Devore's last week, and also with his son, Dr. Britton.

J. H. Notrick, of Lancaster, spent New Year's with his uncle, Jacob Howser.

If Mr. Millott, who lives somewhere east of Claridon, does not fulfill his engagements soon his name will go on the delinquent list.

C. C. Owen left for the Sterling Medical College on the 2d.

A social party will be given at Wm. Morrow's on Friday night next.

Dr. Devore and Lewis Britton Sundayed in Gallon the 30th, the guests of Samuel Devore.

January 3. X

The Week of Prayer.

The Marion Ministerial Association has agreed upon the following program for the week of prayer—a union service each day at 2 p.m. as follows.

Monday—Evangelical Association Church, Rev. J. L. Hensley leader; subject, "Thanksgiving and Confession."

Tuesday—U. B. Church, Rev. M. C. Miner leader; subject, "The Holy Spirit in the Church."

Wednesday—Presbyterian Church, Rev. R. Wallace leader; subject, "Families and Schools."

Thursday—Regular Baptist Church, Rev. P. Cocklin leader, subject, "Reform, Temperance, Sabbath, Etc."

Friday—M. E. Church, Rev. A. W. Vail leader; subject, "Missions."

Saturday—F. W. Baptist Church, Rev. W. E. Thomas leader; subject, "Nations, Rules, Etc."

The week of prayer begins with the first Sunday of the new year.

W. E. THOMAS, Sec. M. M. A.

The City Council.

The City Council met in regular monthly session Wednesday night with the six Democratic members present. The routine business was gone through in the usual way, after which the petition of C. C. Fisher et al., asking for an electric arc on Mt. Vernon avenue, at the intersection of Baker street, was read and referred to the Committee on Street Lighting.

A resolution providing for a stone crossing on east Center street, in front of the Centennial block, was read the second time.

The session then adjourned to meet at 7:30 next Monday night, when there is to be something special on the string.

California Excursion.

On Jan. 20th, 1889, Mr. G. W. Van Alstine, late commissioner southern California exhibit at Ohio Centennial, will run another one of his popular excursions to the Golden State. The excursion will leave Columbus on the morning of January 20th. At Chicago, passengers will take new tourist sleepers, recently put in service, and be carried through without change. Any one contemplating taking this trip should write at once to Mr. G. W. Van Alstine, No. 1 north High street, Columbus, O., for maps, pamplets and full information relative to the excursion.

H. J. FALKENBACH, G. P. A.

Fusion Library Ticket.

For President—J. F. McNeal.
For Vice President—J. C. Dyer.
For Secretary—Geo. Beicher.
For Treasurer—H. True.
For Directors—W. F. Thomas, L. H. Flocken, M. Waddel, W. L. Clark, M. H. Porch, H. H. Cunningham, J. C. McNeal, I. Merchant, S. E. DeWolfe, H. M. Barnhart and Wm. Fies, Jr.

Respectfully Submitted,
FUSION NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

—Miss Nettie Dunn, National Secretary of the Young Woman's Christian Association, is in the city today, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Fite. Miss Dunn is one of the strongest and best workers in the nation, and to her has been given the work of organizing the young women of our cities and colleges into associations. In about two years the work in her hands has grown to such dimentions that it is impossible for her to meet the demand for her work. Miss Dunn is on her way to Westerville, where she is to meet the State Committee. She will speak tonight in the Free Baptist Church. All are invited, especially young people.

A DAY IN SOCIETY.

E. E. E. Expatiates on the New Year's Calls, and the Way the Ladies Received.

Scene, midnight—scene office of Hotel Marion—dramatis personae the gang, busily engaged in matching dollars and all of them losing. We shall endeavor to tell our readers the experiences of the day so far as they relate to New Year's calls and the many other pleasantries of the occasion.

If we should err in description the fault is not ours, for between the jingle of coins and "I'll match you—now I'm matching you," &c., together with the visions of the the many tasty spreads and sweet faces, we are completely "at sea."

In making New Year's calls several small items are essential to the happiness of the occasion. Firstly, some place to call; secondly, the company of congenial companions.

Under the second heading we were fortunate being accompanied by our handsome and ever kindly friends, V. and S. Starting from Hotel Marion at 5 p. m., a two minutes drive brings us to the residence of Mrs. Martha Peters. A ring is responded to by a figure in ebony and depositing outer coverings in hall we enter the beautifully illuminated parlors and are most cordially received by the hostess, Miss Peters, accompanied by her friends, the Misses Leonard, Misses Hodges and Miss Orr. A few moments spent in conversation, most pleasant, to us, and we are conducted to the dining room, where chocolate, coffee, ices, fruits, dainty rolls of snow-white bread, and all the many delicacies which go to make succulent lunch were served. At this stage of the game we first noticed our inferiority. Even in the matter of souvenirs, bands of delicately tinted ribbon bearing the inscription "A Happy New Year" beautifully executed in oil, we were surpassed. Our friend S. was presented with a pink souvenir that covered the major part of the lapel of his coat and the refreshments that were consumed by the wearer and his companion was in the same proportion. We became alarmed and by finesse succeeded in conducting the party away from the scenes it was laying waste, back to the carriage.

Thence to Dr. Wm. Denman's, where Mrs. Denman assisted by Mrs. J. J. Hane, Mrs. Edwards and Miss Alice Hane made the party at once at ease and most pleasantly entertained us. Refreshments again, refreshments the like of which Marion ladies alone possess the secret of preparing. We leave cards and start for the residence of Royal S. Fish.

On the way V. remarks to G. "No use talking, it takes a married lady to put the average awkward piece of humanity, called the young man, at perfect ease." G. assents and S. remarks that V. is a philosopher. Arriving at our destination we are greeted in turn by the hostess, Miss Fish, Mrs. H. S. Hume and Misses Douglas, Miller, Hume and Davis. Here again we partake of delicious refreshments, during the serving of which souvenirs, metal kettles, bells and tambourines were presented us.

From west Center to East. We finally arrived at the residence of Rob't Hopkins where we were welcomed by Mrs. E. A. Dombaugh, Mrs. R. O. Hopkins and Miss Hopkins as hostesses, assisted by Mrs. H. N. Love, Mrs. Dr. Rhu, Mrs. W. E. Scofield, Mrs. L. C. Sanford, Mrs. Frank Johnston, Miss Wise, Miss Johnston, Miss Denny, Miss Clara L. Johnston and Miss Williams. Here again we were most charmingly entertained and served with such hearty good will and with so evident desire to please that we left the pleasant parlors redolent with beautiful flowers, regretting that no other parlors were open to callers celebrating the birth of the New Year.

From all sources we glean the verdict, universally "The day was a success—no improvement could wished for."

Tuesday evening about fifty single and young married people assembled at the residence of Judge Hopkins, the guests of the ladies who there entertained during the day. Dancing was indulged in to a late hour, the music which was delightful, being furnished by a harpist from Springfield. All enjoyed themselves hugely, regret being the dominant expression on every face as the last strains of "Home Sweet Home" faded away and all was still.

Wednesday evening the residence of J. J. Hane was a scene of gaiety, the occasion being a party given by H. B. Hane in honor of his friends Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Hume, of Greenfield, Indiana. The company assembled was one of most congenial spirits and it is seldom, if ever, that so pleasant entertainment is afforded our young people. The refreshments served were choice and dainty, the spacious parlors gave abundant opportunity for dancing, which was eagerly indulged in to a late hour. All in all, the party was most joyful throughout, one long to be remembered and no occasion is recalled where more heartfelt pleasure was to those entertained or grace of manner displayed by those entertaining. In departing Mr. and Mrs. Hane leave behind them many warm and admiring friends in our city.

E. E. E.

LaRue.

Nothing strange to report. Holidays have been more than ordinarily quiet here. Delander's hall has been kept warm, and I presume well patronized. About two dances at other points, I think; Don't look up such matters.

Rev. Crabtree is to be pastor of the Baptist Church here. He succeeds Rev. Zell. Hope he may be well received and wield a good influence here. And I hope many who have not been in the habit of attending church may commence with the new year, and attend once at least every Sunday. The example would be good and have a good influence and be creditable to all parties and the change ought to and would [illegible] the approbation of all parties, and [illegible] creditable to all concerned. [illegible] much depend upon [illegible] A [illegible] will endeavor to merit the patronage and influence of the community [illegible] order in church arrangements [illegible] to interest the community. [illegible] should be prompt in attending some church on Sunday, instead of loitering about. This would be greatly to their credit and increase the confidence of the people. Business men, professional men [illegible] should be prompt in this direction.

U. B. M. E. meetings continue. Brother Mouser has been stirring things up. He thinks Republicans and Methodists will have to repent or fail to reach heaven. He is sure to reach that point. His labors in behalf of prohibition, if he values them as high as he does services in other directions, will show up largely for him.

Presbyterians expect Rev. Miles to preach for them after April. Revs. Miles, Crabtree and Parlett will occupy the pulpits here then for '89.

Very quiet here. No fusses or storms, no gas, nor gas excitement; no machinery run by gas, no houses warmed by gas—have to burn coal.

Have not noticed many strangers here during the holidays. New Year's Day was very quiet, bad whisky didn't suffer much. Not many air castles being built.

I intend next week to give the name of every man over sixty years of age in the west precinct. Hope all STAR correspondents will report their localities or townships.

Not much sickness, no deaths; but few lawsuits. A little premature gossip as to who is to be the next postmaster.

Wm. Waples has moved back to Indiana.

Jan. 3d. C.

Charlotte Cushman's Advice.

Probably the most conspicious example today of how a woman may climb the dramatic ladder in the old orthodox way is Miss Cora Tanner, who has been starring throughout the country with increasing success for four or five seasons. She began her theatrical education at the age of 14, in J. H. McVicker's Chicago stock company, which included at that time such people as Charlotte Cushman, Lucille Western and Adelaide Neilson. Miss Tanner was not slow in taking advantage of her opportunities to study under those mistresses of the dramatic art, and her devotion to the simple duties of the beginner was soon noticed. One day Miss Cushman called her to her side and said:

"Child, do you wish to become an actress?"

"Oh, of all things, Miss Cushman," replied little Cora.

"I see you are attentive," continued the great tragedienne, after a careful survey of the girl, "and I believe you have talent. Study! and try to forget you are pretty."

This warning impressed Miss Tanner deeply and she never forgot it. When not actively engaged in her profession she applied herself to the acquirement of those accomplishments which adorn womanhood, and which are especially valuable to the actress. To these methods she owes her success, though it would be idle to say that her beauty has not aided her to a considerable extent.—New York Tribune.

Tussle with a Catamount.

While George Hardy and his son, a lad of 13, were hunting opossums in the wooded country adjoining Bennett's mills, their dogs treed what was supposed to be one of the animals they were hunting. Hardy lit a torch and stationed the boy some distance off, and approached the tree to get a shot at the beast, when he was horrified to see the animal springing through the air directly toward his son. It struck the little fellow and bore him to the ground, its claws, clutching in the clothing on his shoulder, tearing away a large chunk of flesh. Mr. Hardy rained heavy blows on its back and head with a club. The catamount left the boy and sprang at the man, its teeth fastening in the heavy lapel of his overcoat, which was buttoned closely about the neck. It would have seized his throat but for the heavy goods warding off the attack. By this time the dogs had seized the beast and dragged it to the ground, where, after a hard battle, in which the dogs, Hardy and the boy all joined, it was dispatched. The boy was terribly scratched about the shoulder and left side of the face. The father escaped with the loss of his overcoat and a few deep cuts on his chin and jaw. The catamount measured nearly five feet, and is one of the heaviest animals of its kind ever seen in this section.—Portsmouth (O.) Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

Maine Legislature Meets.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 3. The senate and house met yesterday morning and after the drawing of seats members were sworn and an organization followed, the officers nominated in the Republican caucus Monday being elected. Both branches adjourned to to meet tomorrow forenoon when the governor will be inaugurated.

Notice to Stockholders.

To the Stockholders of the Marion Steam Shovel Company:—

The annual meeting of the Marion Steam Shovel Company stockholders will be held at their office, on west Center street, on the 7th day of January, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., sharp, for the purpose of electing five Directors and to transact any other business that may come before this meeting of stockholders.

Signed, E. HUBER, Pres.
H. M. BARNHART, Sec.

Only Three Days More.

Dr. M. L. Frazier, the eminent specialist, having treated the feet of over 200 of Marion's best citizens, has, by special engagement, concluded to remain at Hotel Marion until Saturday evening, Jan. 5, where in the meantime he will be pleased to see all persons troubled with their feet, no matter what the ailment may be. He guarantees to cure the same without pain. City references given.

Notice to Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Marion Manufacturing Co. that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of said company will be held at the office of the company, Marion, O., January 7th, 1889, at 7 o'clock p.m. Directors for the ensuing year will be elected and such other business as may be necessary to transact.

Marion, O., Dec. 22, 1888.
F. STROTEL, Pres't.
H. ACKERMAN, Sec'y.

Library Meeting.

The Mechanics' Library Association will meet in City Hall at 7:30 p. m., Tuesday, January 8th, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

GEO. B. CHRISTIAN, Pres.
W. B. JESSOP, Sec.

Will Winter Stock.

Mr. L. M. Britton, of Big Island township, has a surplus of feed, and will winter horses or cows, in a good manner, at a very reasonable figure. Address him at Marion postoffice, box 642.

Notice to Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and election of Board of Directors for the Marion Malleable Iron Co. will be held at the office of the company at 9 o'clock a. m., Jan. 7, 1889. B. F. WAPLES, Sec.

B. P. O. Elks Notice.

All members are requested to be present Thursday evening. Important business.

E. A. DOMBAUGH, E. R.

JANUARY
—SALE OF—
Domestics, Cottons,
Prints, Shirtings,
Ginghams.
The attention of close buyers of
DRY - GOODS!
Is called to the prices.
WARNER & EDWARDS

To the WEAK and DEBILITATED
Persons conscious of ORGANIC WEAKNESS, or Incapacity for active duties of life, who may find them[illegible]
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of any description, can be permanently cured by consulting
DR. ALBERT,
Superior St. next to P. O.,
CLEVELAND, O.

MASSILLON COAL
—THE—
BEST in the MARKET
—AT—
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KINDLING
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GET YOUR MEALS
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CULL'S
DINING HALL
Refitted and Better than ever.
REGULAR MEALS
(THE BEST IN THE CITY)
—FOR—
25 CTS.
Special Dishes Served to Order.
Oysters at All Times.
LUNCH STAND IN CONNECTION.
TICKETS 20 MEALS, $3.50.
My old patrons and all new ones are [illegible]
JOHN CULL.
2d Door East of Court House

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M. DUDLEY
Will do your work CHEAP and in the BEST STYLE.
Leave Orders by Mail.
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SLIPPERS,
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SLIPPERS.
A FULL LINE OF
Plush, Goat or Genuine
Alligator Slippers
—AT—
TRISTRAM & YOUNG'S,
For the New Year's Trade.

Ready for Work!
THE NEW
Marion Steam Laundry
In the Centennial Block, is now in running order and your work is solicited.
Having the best of laundrying machinery and practical experience, I am prepared to guarantee first-class work. Work DELIVERED FREE.
C. F. MILLER,
Centennial Block; E. Center St.

—THE BEST—
JACKSON, MASSILLON and HOCKING
LUMP AND NUT
LEHI, SCRANTON and LACKAWANA
Chestnut, Stove & Egg Coal
AT
PRENDERGASTS'.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

MERCHANT TAILORING
WILLIAMS & LEFFLER,
THE
LEADING MERCHANT TAILORS
Are Now Showing Their
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
A Perfect Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
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